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## THE CORRESPONDENCE.

ollowing are the letters referred to in
Calhoun's supplemental statement,
shed in our last:]

*y of a letter from Mr. Monroe to Mr. Calhoun.*

HIGHLAND, Sept. 9, 1818.

*Sir:* I have Gen. Jackson's reply to my letter
9, from Washington, respecting his taking
on of St. Marks and Pensacola. He contends
sly, that his orders left him free to adopt that
f he found it necessary to terminate the Se-
ar: that orders to Gen. Gaines, as an inferior
ot referred to in the orders to him, of subse-
te, were inapplicable, and not obligatory on
ecially as his enlarged the sphere of his du-
letter on the whole is conciliatory and friend-
promises to write another. Our view of his
s decidedly different from his, on which too
d without entertaining a suspicion that he
isunderstand it. I am inclined to think that
tter answer this letter immediately. He may
hat his conception of his orders should ap-
document in the department; and it seems to
r that the sense in which they were given,
erstood by the department, after what has
should be recorded there. A communication
you, on this head, and in this stage, seems
more necessary from the presumption that
e my duty to state to Congress that he trans-
is orders on his own responsibility; or at least
he sense in which they were understood by
present nothing to this effect exists in our
idence with him. It is in mine only, which
. A communication on this point may com
ther with you or him. I will suggest it to
oking, as I do, that it had better begin with
he affair may, I hope, be terminated to the
on of all parties. I will send you in a few
letter, (with a former one) with the answer,
propose giving to it; which, if you see no ob-
o it, be so good as to forward to him. But
, return it with your objections to it. By
om him, it will put you more at ease in your
nd afford a better opportunity for the exer-
indness and liberality. I shall attach no par-
portance to the affair, in my letter, leaving
ment to you and him, so far as it becomes
to enter into it.

*Letter from Mr. Monroe to Mr. Calhoun.*

OAK HILL, Dec. 28, 1827.

*Sir:* In my compliance with your request in
of the 22d, I now send you all the docu-
rred to in it, which you will find to corres-
the name inclosed. It would be very grat-
me to know by whom, and from what quar-
ack on me has been meditated. I am far
ing you to communicate to me any thing
u may not feel yourself at perfect liberty to
cate by the strictest rules of delicacy, but
ty towards me is so marked and unjustifia-
it may be useful to me to know in what
exists. I have been much annoyed in this
since my retirement; which is the more ex-
y because I am satisfied that I have given
use for it to any one.

*y of a letter from Mr. Hamilton, relative to the
ions of the cabinet on the Seminole question.*

NEW YORK, February 25, 1828.

*Sir:* To avoid mistake as to what passed be-
at the conversation I had the honor to hold
the evening before I left Washington, I
you the following, as the import of that part
was understood, was not to be considered as
ial.

y to my inquiry "whether at any meeting of
e's cabinet, the propriety of arresting Gen.
for any thing done by him during the Semi-
had been at any time discussed?" You an-
"Such a measure was not thought of—much
ssed. The only point before the cabinet
nswer to be given to the Spanish Govern-

us particular, in endeavoring to ascertain
whether my recollection is faithful or not in
this part of our conversation, because I wish
he object of my inquiry by confirming Maj.
confidential friend of Gen. Jackson's at Nash-
he truth; not with a view to his making a
on on the subject at present, but to be pre-
ainst an apprehended attack, founded on e-
nected with that campaign.

*Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Hamilton.*

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1828.

*Sir:* I received, three days since, your letter
th of February, and have seized the first lei-
ent to answer it.

conversation, to which your letter alludes, I
as you did not state the object, that your
as to what had passed on a particular point
binet deliberation on the Seminole question,
tain information in order to meet mere gen-
or, falsely put out to influence the result of
idential election. My answer was according-
ated on such supposition, and was intended
ssertions unsupported by the authority of a-
in the same general manner without a name;
intended to be limited even with that view
ial of what was falsely stated to have oc-
I now learn that your object is more speci-
state that you desire the information "be-
ish to fulfil the object of my inquiry by con-
Maj. Lewis, a confidential friend of General
at Nashville, in the truth, not with the view
king a publication on the subject at present,
e prepared against an apprehended attack
on events connected with that campaign."
nder this aspect of the subject, deliberately
d how far I could, with propriety, speak of
eedings of the cabinet at all, which has re-
the conviction that a duty of a very high and
character imposes on me silence.
ation can be more confidential than that be-
e President and members of the Cabinet as
utional advisers. Charged as he is with
utive duties of the Government, which were
a single person, to give energy and promp-
execution, it is manifest that to divulge the
deliberations by any of its members would
distrust and discord, and thereby tend to
this important particular, the object of the
ion. Nor, on a point so delicate, can a mem-
e Cabinet, in my opinion, be justified by
to the importance of the object intended to
ed by a disclosure of its proceedings. Deep-
man of correct feelings must reprobate the
ks on General Jackson, and as important as
riot must consider the defence of his cha-
inst such attacks in this great political
involving, as I sincerely believe, the liber-
e country, yet I cannot reconcile it to my sense of duty, even for such an object, to do an act, tending in any degree to weaken, by its example, the confidence which ought to exist between the Chief Magistrate and his constitutional advisers: and I am greatly mistaken if General Jackson would not be the last man to assent to be so defended. It is, however, a satisfaction, in pursuing the course that duty impels me to do, to reflect that the information, as I conceive, will never be needed for his defence. I cannot believe that an attack so unfounded will ever be made; not but that he has enemies atrocious enough to resort to the most diabolical falsehoods, in order to wound his reputation; but it is manifest that an attack of the kind supposed cannot be made with the slightest prospect of success, without the countenance of some one of the members of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet at the time, and I cannot admit the possibility that any one can be so lost to honor and duty as to be the agent or instrument in such an attack. But, if what seems to me impossible should prove otherwise, by there being found one base enough to lend himself to such a purpose, then would it become a question worthy of grave consideration on the part of the other members to determine, whether, under all the circumstances of the case, duty would not impose an obligation, in order to counteract the injurious effect of a false, a partial, statement of the Cabinet proceedings, to demand of the then Chief Magistrate a release of the injunction of secrecy, or whether the Chief Magistrate himself would not be bound to disclose what was necessary to the vindication of the character of General Jackson, assailed in the manner supposed. Should such a case occur, though to me apparently impossible, I may with confidence, appeal to the past to prove that I would not be wanting in zeal to go as far as duty would admit in defending the character of General Jackson; and in maintaining, in his person, the great cause of liberty and the constitution.

Entertaining these views, you will see that I decline the introduction of my name, in any shape, as connected with what passed in the Cabinet on the occasion to which you refer. What I stated in conversation was negative in its character, and intended, as above stated, to enable you to meet, by a general contradiction, without the introduction of my name, what I supposed existed only in the shape of rumor; and I must request you to consider it as limited to that purpose only

*Mr. Hamilton to Mr. Calhoun.*

NEW YORK, March 10, 1828.

*Dear Sir:* I have received your letter of the 2d inst. Your reasoning as to the confidence which ought to be observed in regard to occurrences in the Cabinet, is so clear and conclusive, as to command universal assent.

I have written to Major Lewis, to day, that your name is not to be used in any manner in connexion with the denial, should a publication be called for at any time, which I do not believe will be the case.

The subject has acquired increasing interest by a communication I received after I wrote to you.

With great respect, your ob't serv't,
JAMES A. HAMILTON.

To the VICE PRESIDENT of the U. S., Washington.

*Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Hamilton.*

WASHINGTON, 15th March, 1828.

*Dear Sir:* On reflection, it has appeared to me desirable, on several accounts, that, if an attack on General Jackson is meditated in the manner supposed, I should be put in possession of the facts from which it is inferred. My knowledge of the facts, might enable me to ascertain from what quarter the blow might be expected, and to take measures to parry it.

If you should concur in this view, and should feel yourself at liberty to make a communication of what you know, it might prove ultimately serviceable to the cause. Whatever you may communicate, will be received in strict confidence.

With great respect, &c.
J. C. CALHOUN.

James A. Hamilton, Esq.

*Mr. Hamilton to Mr. Calhoun.*

NEW YORK, March 20th, 1828.

*Dear Sir:* In reply to your letter of the 15th inst, I regret to say, that I am not permitted to disclose to you what I know of the matter to which it refers

The information I received was not declared to be confidential, nor was it from its character *necessarily* so; and yet, as it was communicated to me only because I could be instrumental in obtaining the means of resistance, I feel that, having done so, I ought to consider myself as no longer possessed of the information.

I have great pleasure in assuring you, that I believe the anticipation was groundless.

With great respect, your ob't serv't,
JAMES A. HAMILTON.

The Vice President of the U. S., Washington.

[Mr. Forsyth's letter to Mr. Hamilton, dated Milledgeville, Feb. 8, 1828, which was inserted in our last, closes Mr. Calhoun's publication.]

*From the New York Evening Post, February 24.*

## TO THE PUBLIC.

Although it is rare that an individual of humble pretensions can attempt to arrest public attention, without seeming to arrogate to himself undue importance, yet the writer of this vindication is placed, by the public attention of the recent correspondence between the President and Vice President of the United States, in such a situation as to compel him to hazard that imputation, rather than to submit in silence to the grave charges which, if not directly made, are by inference insinuated against him.

Mr. Calhoun, in his address, and letter, states that there was a "movement against him," "the origin of which went back beyond the date of this correspondence," which "had for its object *his political destruction.*" He refers to Mr. Crawford's letter of December, 1827, as the commencement "*of that chain of artful operations* that has," &c. He speaks of this movement as "*a political manœuvre,*" designed to make *the President "an instrument" and the Vice President "the victim."* He refers to "*a base political intrigue,*" and then adds—"*Several indications forewarned me long since that a blow was meditated against me;* I will not say from the quarter from which this comes; *but in relation to this subject,* more than two years since I had a correspondence with the District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, on the subject of the proceedings of the cabinet on the Seminole war, which, though it did not excite particular attention at the time, *has since, in connection with other circumstances, served to direct my eye to what was going on.*"

I have thus brought to view, in a distinct form, such parts of these letters and address as contain insinuations or charges of political manœuvres, plots, base intrigues, and as indicate directly or remotely their supposed contrivers or instruments, in order that I may meet all that can by just implication, or the most forced construction, refer to me, by declaring most explicitly that I neither know of, nor do I believe, in the existence of any such practices; nor have I, if they did exist, participated in them in any respect whatever.

Mr. Calhoun considers himself deprived of important information by the blanks in Mr. Crawford's letter, and assumes that if they were filled up they might, "through their political association, point directly to the contrivers of this scheme." As the writer of this vindication has no motive for concealment, he has no hesitation in saying that the "names referred to in blank" if written at length, would be but one name, and *that* his own. Thus is removed at once all ground for the suspicions that seem to be so lightly indulged and so freely expressed, resulting from those political associations which these potential blanks are supposed to conceal. The following narrative will shew the origin of my connection with that letter, and my correspondence with the Vice President, to which he has referred.

On my voyage during the winter of 1827 and '28 from Nashville to New Orleans, in company with General Jackson and his suite, there was much conversation among the General's friends, in which I participated, and particularly with Major Lewis, in relation to the various charges against General Jackson which the Presidential canvass had originated or renewed, and particularly as to the unfriendly course Mr. Crawford was supposed to have taken towards the General in relation to the Seminole war. It being understood that I intended on my return to New York to pass through Georgia to avail myself of that opportunity to visit Mr. Crawford, Major Lewis desired me, or I offered, to ascertain truly what occurred in Mr. Monroe's cabinet deliberations in relation to a proposition supposed to have been made to arrest Gen. Jackson for his conduct in that war, and to inform him of the result, in order, as I understood, that he might be prepared to repel an attack on Gen. Jackson that was anticipated, connected with that subject, but above all, if possible, to produce a perfect reconciliation between those gentlemen and their respective friends.

On my arrival at Sparta, (Georgia) where I hoped to see Mr. Crawford, I ascertained that he lived so far out of my way that to go to his house would delay me in my journey eight or ten days, and that it was probable I would not find him at home when I should arrive there. I therefore pushed on to Savannah, whence on the 25th January, 1828, I wrote to Mr. Forsyth the letter referred to by him in his letter to Mr. Calhoun, dated May 31st, 1830. As I did not retain a copy of that letter I must speak of its contents from recollection.—By it I informed him of my disappointment in not having been permitted by my arrangements to visit Mr. Crawford, the inquiry I wished to make of him as above stated, and requested him when he should meet Mr. Crawford, to shew him my letter, and communicate the result to me at New York.

On my arrival at Washington in February, I resided during the day or two I remained there, in the same house with the Vice President: and being anxious to obtain the information before referred to—(having as I feared, lost the opportunity to do so from Mr. Crawford)—after advising with a very honorable and discreet friend, residing in the same house, as to the propriety of doing so, I requested an interview with Mr Calhoun, which was granted. (I may here be permitted to say, that I never saw or heard of the letter written by Mr. Crawford to Mr. Balch, until it was published; and that I had not the slightest knowledge of the course Mr. Calhoun had considered it his duty to pursue in the cabinet on the occasion referred to; on the contrary, the impression I had received from those conversations was that Mr. Calhoun was in favor of, and Mr. Crawford was adverse to, Gen Jackson.) When we met, I asked Mr Calhoun "whether, at any meeting of Mr. Monroe's cabinet, the propriety of arresting General Jackson, for any thing done by him during the Seminole war, had been at any time discussed?" To which he replied —"Never: such a measure was not thought of, much less discussed The only point before the cabinet was the answer that was to be given to the Spanish government."

Our conversation was extended, and, on his part, embraced much that I have never felt myself at liberty to disclose. After he had gone over the whole ground, in order to avoid the possibility of mistake, I asked the Vice President whether he considered his answer to my question, affording me the information to obtain which I had sought the interview, confidential or not. He replied that it was not.

When I retired from the Vice President's room, I sought the gentleman with whom I had advised, and communicated to him with sincere pleasure the statement Mr Calhoun had made. I think I also mentioned it to another gentleman, who was of the same house, and the next morning, at an early hour, I left Washington for New York, where I arrived on the 17th of February On the 19th I wrote a letter to Maj. Lewis, of which the following extract is all that relates to the subject:

"I did not see Mr. Crawford, as I intended to do, because he was seventy miles out of my way; but the Vice President, who, you know, was that member of the Cabinet best acquainted with the subject, told me Gen. Jackson's arrest was never thought of, much less discussed."

To this letter I received a reply, dated the 19th March, 1828, of which the following extract is all that relates to the subject:

"I regret that you did not see Mr. Crawford. I was desirous you should see him, and converse with him on the subject of his former misunderstanding with the General. I have every reason to believe that the information given to you by Mr. Calhoun is correct, for Mr. Monroe assured me, nearly nine years ago, such was the fact. It follows, then, that Mr. Crawford must have been vilely slandered by those whose object it was to fan a flame their interest required should not be extinguished."

I have given these extracts, in order to sustain my statement of the origin of my connection with this transaction—not, however, without feeling deep humiliation in doing so: and yet, in a contest where suspicion is substituted for proof, and the conduct and motives of all, however remotely or accidentally connected with the transaction, are subjected to its blighting influence, it is a humiliation that cannot be avoided.

After I had written to Maj. Lewis, and had related to others Mr. Calhoun's very frank, explicit and as I felt, most satisfactory answer to my inquiry believing that it might be used by Maj. Lewis at Nashville, where, at that time, almost each day produced a new charge against Gen. Jackson, which was followed by his immediate vindication, I thought proper to seek to *confirm* Major Lewis in the accuracy of my statement of the conversation with Mr. Calhoun by a letter from the latter, and to that end wrote to him on the 25th February a letter, of which the following extract contains the whole that relates to this subject:

[Here follows Mr. Hamilton's letter to Mr Calhoun of Feb. 25, 1828, inserted above.]

On the 28th February, 1828, I received from Mr. Forsyth the following letter:

[Here follows the Letter of Mr. Forsyth, of Feb 8, 1828, which has been already published.]

To my letter of the 25th February, I received Mr. Calhoun's reply, dated March 2d, of which I feel authorized to publish such parts at least as are in reply to my application. This right I presume results from Mr. Calhoun's having referred to this correspondence in connection with the "plots" and their 'contrivers,' without stating what its character was, and thus rendering it necessary for me, in vindication of myself, to give it to the public. The information I had received in reply to my inquiry, was admitted by him not to be confidentially disclosed to me, and I have so treated it. He could not afterwards clothe it with that character; nor can so much of his communication as is in reply to my request to be informed whether I had correctly repeated his answer or not, be considered as confidential.

[Here follows an extract from the Letter of Mr. Calhoun, published above.]

The residue of this letter, with the other parts of the correspondence, are not considered as important to this discussion They will be published, however, if Mr. Calhoun wishes it. The letter from Mr. Forsyth to me was not seen by any person until the autumn of 1828, when it was read by Major Lewis at my house.

The circumstances under which copies of the letters written by Mr. Crawford and by Mr. Forsyth, were communicated to the President, are so fully and frequently stated in the correspondence, as to render it unnecessary for me to repeat them.

When the President, who had, I presume, been informed of its import, expressed a wish to see Mr. Crawford's statement, I yielded to his request to communicate it to him, first obtaining the consent of the writer to do so, from the manifest propriety of the course he proposed to pursue, and the more readily, as an opportunity would thus be afforded to Mr. Calhoun to disprove a statement so directly opposed to his own or to explain his version of the same transaction.

I never saw Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Forsyth, until after it was sent to the President [illegible] to Mr. Calhoun.

In this effort to vindicate myself from groundless suspicion, I have confined myself to those topics which belong to that vindication alone.

JAMES A. HAMILTON.

*New York, Feb. 22, 1831.*

[The following, from 'The Globe,' is evidently furnished by the President:]

*From the Washington Globe, of March 2.*

Mr. Calhoun is endeavouring to supply, by his subtleties, something to take the place of proof, to give probability to the "*foul* and *corrupt* conspiracy" which he has charged on the President and his friends, that he may himself *escape* exposure. Mr. Van Buren was accused without a shadow of proof, of having procured the submission of Mr. Crawford's letter to the President to excite his hostility against the Vice President. Mr. Van Buren has solemnly declared that he knew nothing of the circumstances which produced this result, and has given the most positive assurance that he had not the least knowledge of the efforts made by the friends of Gen Jackson to obtain information in relation to the proceedings of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet, or any subsequent participation in the matter. He appeals fearlessly to the President—to Mr. Hamilton—to Mr. Forsyth—to Mr. Lewis—"to all who have been actors in the admitted transactions," for the correctness of his declarations: and he is sustained in his statement by every man connected with the affair. Does Mr. Calhoun come out then with proof to meet a declaration so explicit, so unreserved, and so sustained? Not an atom. He comes out with nothing but hardihood and bold assertion, pronouncing authoritatively that "*the disavowal of Mr. Van Buren can be considered in no other light than an acknowledgment of the conspiracy It is an acknowledgment that the transaction is an odious one, and that the object was to destroy Mr. Calhoun, and not to defend General Jackson, or to reconcile him to Mr. Crawford, as is pretended.*" May we not be permitted to ask Mr. Calhoun to explain how the ignorance of Mr. Van Buren of the affair in question, and his declaration of that fact can have the effect to make the "transaction an odious one," or otherwise? Or how does Mr. Van Buren's ignorance of the matter prove that the inquiries were not made with a view to defend General Jackson, or to reconcile him to Mr. Crawford? "If that were the view, (says the Telegraph) there is no necessity for the disavowal." Called on as Mr. Van Buren has been, there was a necessity that he should tell the truth; and this statement of facts on the part of Mr. Van Buren averring that he had no knowledge of the transactions alluded to, is called "*disavowal*" by Mr. Calhoun—is made to infer guilt upon innocent inquiries prompted by the solicitude of Gen. Jackson's friends to defend him against anticipated attacks, and, if possible, to remove the prejudices which existed between him and Mr. Crawford. A simple detail, showing the state of circumstances immediately before the last Presidential election, will make manifest the honorable motives which induced Major Lewis (the near neighbor and friend of Gen. Jackson, and the most efficient member of the Nashville committee) to seek information with regard to the proceedings of Mr. Monroe's cabinet upon the Seminole campaign

Sometime in the year 1826, Gen. Jackson was furnished by a member of Congress with a statement signed by Dr. Wallace, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, in which Mr. Southard, the Secretary of the Navy, was represented as having remarked, at a wine drinking at Fredericksburg, that Gen. Jackson deserved no credit for the defence of New Orleans; that he had left the army without orders, and was returning home, when he was met by a positive order from Mr. Monroe, then Secretary of War, to return forthwith to his command; that it was owing to his order, and the active preparations made by Mr. Monroe for the security of that portion of the country, that Gen. Jackson was able to make the defence he did, and therefore that the merit of that defence was due to Mr. Monroe, and not to Gen. Jackson. These remarks were so injurious to the character of the General, and unfounded in fact, that he felt himself bound to submit them to Mr. Southard, and if they had not been erroneously stated, to inquire respectfully on what authority he had taken the liberty to make them. The Secretary replied in a very long, labored, and diplomatic letter, admitting substantially the statement of Dr. Wallace, and appealing to what he called the history of the times, *written, printed,* and *verbal,* as his authority for making it. The General having never left the army commanded by him at New Orleans, or slept out of his camp when he had one, gave Mr. Southard such an answer as he thought truth and justice warranted: it exposed him, however, to the bitterest assaults in the coalition prints; and in connexion with the conduct of the Seminole War, became the text of denunciations against him, as having violated his orders and the constitution of his country in both campaigns. A confidential letter which he had written to Mr. Monroe, had also a place in the subsequent array of authority, written, printed, and verbal against him.

Under these circumstances, the presses still teeming with the abuse against him, Gen. Jackson was toasted at the celebration of the 8th January, 1827, by the republicans in the City of Washington. His friend, Judge White, of the Senate, being present, rose, and with the expression of his thanks to the meeting, added a few remarks upon the character and services of the General, as a response to the favorable notice which had been taken of them. These remarks gave offence to Mr. Monroe, as was manifested by the correspondence on the subject which he originated with Judge White, of which General Jackson was advised. The expression was also public, and common soon after, that Mr. Monroe was engaged in the composition of a book, the tendency of which would confirm the prejudices so industriously circulated against Gen. Jackson at that time, for political purposes.

About this period a member of Congress enclosed to Gen Jackson a copy of a letter purporting to be from Mr Monroe to Mr. Calhoun, (confidential) the object of which was to induce Mr. Calhoun to enter into a friendly correspondence with the General, and draw from him an acknowledgement that in his operations in Florida he had transcended his orders.—This letter declared at the same time, that the General maintained that he had not transcended his orders, and that there was nothing on record in the Department to show that he had. It also adverted to a confidential letter which he, Mr. Monroe proposed to address Gen. Jackson on the subject, and which Mr. Calhoun was authorized to forward if he approved it—this was received.

The member of Congress who enclosed to General Jackson the copy of this letter from Mr. Monroe to Mr. Calhoun, at the same time informed him that he understood it was done with the consent of Mr. Calhoun, and that the original would be placed in his hands by the same person who had handed him the copy. Gen. Jackson afterwards received the original from the hands of a friend, as he had always understood, of Mr. Calhoun, as advised in the letter of the member of Congress.

Gen. Jackson having always understood Mr. Calhoun to have been his supporter throughout the proceedings of the Seminole war, and believing him a high minded and honorable man, naturally inferred that this disclosure of Monroe's feelings was made as to act of justice, and intended to guard him against the effects of the book which Mr. Monroe was about writing. As there never had been an intimation from the President or himself until the campaign was ended, that the General had transcended his orders, it seemed to Gen. Jackson to be perfectly consistent with the claims of friendship and honor, that Mr. Calhoun, in 1827, finding that new views were taken of the Seminole war, and that the fair interpretation of his orders was about to be grossly evaded, felt himself at liberty to defeat the object of those who were thus employed by exposing the letter which has been referred to.

Some short time after the original letter just spoken of was handed to the General in 1827, he received a letter from Mr. Calhoun, stating that he had been informed that a confidential letter from Mr. Monroe to him had been placed in his hands, and desiring to know, if such were the fact, through what channel it had been received: well assured that no person near him could have given this information to Mr. Calhoun, Gen. Jackson replied to him, that such a letter was in his possession—that first a copy, and afterwards the original, as has been stated was placed in his hands, with the declaration that it was done with the consent of Mr. Calhoun: and that, if he would inquire of those who informed him that such a letter was in his hands, they could give him more information than he knew of the channel in which it came. Mr. Calhoun requested a return of the letter, denying that he had any knowledge of the manner by which it got out of his possession, and protesting that it would have been dishonorable in him to have violated the confidence reposed by Mr. Monroe. The original letter was forthwith returned to him. The General knows not how the letter was obtained from Mr. Calhoun, unless the statement of the member of Congress accounts for it, whose situation was not such as to make it probable that he could have had any other agency in the affair than that of a mere receiver. This statement is besides strongly confirmed by the fact, that the gentleman who handed the original was well known as the friend of Mr. Calhoun, and possesses too much character for justice and honor to be suspected of resorting to improper means to obtain it, or even, under any circumstances, to use it, without having strong reasons to believe that Mr. Calhoun himself had authorized such use.

It was the controversy with Mr. Southard, and the subsequent correspondence between Mr. Monroe and Judge White, connected with the intimations contained in the comments of the coalition papers upon these circumstances that the confidential letter of Gen. Jackson to Mr. Monroe, in relation to the Seminole war, would be published—that suggested to the friends of Gen. Jackson, the propriety of ascertaining what had occurred on the latter subject in Mr. Monroe's cabinet. This suggestion could not have been dictated by hostility to Mr. Calhoun, because none of Gen. Jackson's confidential friends had ever entertained a doubt of the part he acted. The minds of all were firmly impressed with the belief that he had been the advocate and friend of the General, throughout. But it was otherwise with Mr. Crawford, who was almost as generally believed to have taken the opposite course, notwithstanding Mr. Monroe's declaration that no movement had been made in cabinet council to arrest or punish Gen. Jackson for a violation of his orders. For the purpose of ascertaining, therefore, the justice of the imputations or the charges made against Mr. Crawford on this subject, was the inquiry made of him, which being answered, was submitted to Mr. Calhoun, and has produced the correspondence between him and General Jackson, which has been recently published.

Gen. Jackson had no wish to excite public feeling, or produce political effect through it, and did not, therefore, desire that publicity should be given to it. But he felt it due both to Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Crawford, and also to himself, that an explanation should take place, and the difficulties arising from conflicting statements, become thoroughly understood.—Gen. Jackson and Mr. Crawford had been alienated in friendship before the Seminole war. Mr. Crawford had predicated an article in an Indian treaty, and made grants to the Indians, upon the supposition that they had been despoiled of their property by the army commanded by Gen. Jackson. No such injustice had been committed, and Gen. Jackson resented the wrong done to himself and the army by a treaty implicating their character, without, as he thought, sufficient care being taken to obtain proof of the real state of facts. When the Seminole question arose, Gen. Jackson was the more readily induced to attribute the attacks made on him to Mr. Crawford because of this previous difference. Notwithstanding this, the wife of Gen. Jackson had still maintained an intercourse of kindness with the family of Mr. Crawford, and after the election of 1825 in the House of Representatives, for President, had taken place, and while Mr. Crawford was prostrated by disease, Gen. Jackson was prevailed upon to pay a visit to him, as an earnest that he was willing to forget the dissensions which had produced enmity between them.—There was, however, no explanations or conversations with regard to the causes which had separated them. The meeting was in the presence of a number of friends, and marked, on the part of Mr. Crawford, by the deepest sensibility.

By the recent letter, received by Gen. Jackson from Mr. Crawford, a state of facts was presented, going to show on the one hand, that the General had long condemned in his heart an innocent man for the efforts made to destroy his character as a patriot, and tarnish his laurels as a soldier. On the other hand, one whom he supposed always to have been a friend, and his most zealous vindicator in this particular instance, stood charged with having been the man who impeached him in the Cabinet for a violation of orders. If this were the true state of things, the General felt that he owed to his own and the feelings of Mr. Crawford, reparation for having wronged him in his opinions, and felt bound also to reject from his mind any conclusion as to the conduct of his long professed friend, Mr. Calhoun, until he had an opportunity for explanation. For these reasons Mr. Crawford's letter was submitted to him by the President. The result is known to the public.

There is one circumstance, however, connected with the course pursued by Mr. Calhoun in the Cabinet, which has not been presented to the public and which has served to embitter the regrets felt by the

resident on this subject. At the moment when he proposed to call a court of enquiry to blast the reputation of the General, Mr. Calhoun had good reasons to suppose that he had sacrificed his life in giving effect to the objects of the Administration. It was known that his constitution had sunk under the fatigues and privations of the campaign, and that his troops were bearing him towards his home, which he never expected to reach, through a wilderness which furnished neither succor nor shelter to him in his enfeebled and worn down condition. The rapid decline of his health was known at Washington as well as in Tennessee, and from the circumstances in which he was placed, it was not expected, by any of his friends, that he could survive. What must be his feelings when he now reflects that the man in whom he put all his trust, did, at this time, originate a secret proposition, for political purposes, *based on a charge* against him, which, if he had died, would have left a blot upon his fame, and handed him down to posterity as one regardless of the orders of his Government, and ready to violate the Constitution of his country?

FROM THE U. S. TELEGRAPH OF MARCH 5.

## THE ORGAN OF THE CONSPIRACY.

It is rare that we have ever seen a public print of a more extraordinary character than the last number of the Globe. Confounded by the overwhelming proof of the conspiracy, the editor, or rather editors, (official and private,) have taxed their ingenuity to shift the issue. This is the usual course of detected intriguants. We have not time to-day pressed as we are with the business of Congress, to review the remarks of the Globe in detail, and, therefore, confine ourselves to a few general observations.

That print seems much offended that Mr. Van Buren's disavowal is not considered evidence of his innocence. Mr. Hamilton, also, has disavowed that he had any knowledge or participation in this conspiracy; and why should not the disavowal of the one be as high evidence as that of the other? They are bosom, personal and political friends; and from the maxim *"noscitur a sociis,"* we may fairly rate the value of Mr. Van Buren's disavowal by the known estimate of that of his friend, Mr. Hamilton.

We are struck with one fact—the perpetual shifting of the scenes. At one time the object was stated to be the defence of Gen. Jackson; at another time, to reconcile him and Mr. Crawford; and now it seems that the object was to reply to a supposed book which Mr. Monroe was about to write. All these pretexts utterly fail, when we come to compare them with the facts themselves. In the correspondence, we hear not one word of these objects. The application was made to Mr. Crawford in direct reference to the conduct of Mr. Calhoun, and not for the defence of Gen. Jackson, or the reconciliation of him and Mr. Crawford, or to meet the publication of Mr. Monroe's book, as is now pretended; but for the express and undisguised object of bringing on this controversy. It cannot be concealed that it was for this purpose, and this alone, that Mr. Hamilton procured, through Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Crawford's letter, since used as the instrument of producing the present controversy.

If the least credit can be attached to Mr. Van Buren's disavowal, it can only go to fix the foul character of this affair. Can it be believed, by any one, that persons so intimate with him as Mr. Hamilton and the others connected with this transaction are known to be, would have been engaged for years, under his eyes, in obtaining the means of defending Gen. Jackson, or to reconcile him to Mr. Crawford, without making it known to him? As they are known to consult him upon *all* occasions, and to act upon his advisement, it is impossible to believe it.—No; the alleged ignorance of Mr. Van Buren of what was going on, if true, could only be explained on the ground that the transaction was a *foul* one, and that he had too much *honor* and *sincerity* to *connive* at it, although solely intended for his aggrandisement. Happy man! having the double and rare advantage to be possessed of such *exalted virtue*, and, at the same time to be so devotedly served by the *profligate!!!*

This may all be true, but nothing will serve to convince us that a *felicity* so miraculous can be combined in the same person without proof the most unquestionable; and, m aid of our faith, we must beg for the inspection of the highest testimony of the case—the *original* correspondence of the parties themselves. It *might* even shake our infidelity.

There is a part of the remarks of the Globe which, we confess, shocks us. It professes to speak in the name of Gen. Jackson; and yet, without regard to his character, it assumes an explanation which has for its basis the most revolting principle. It now holds out that Mr. J. A. Hamilton's application to Mr. Calhoun, to ascertain what were the proceedings of the Cabinet in the Seminole affair, was intended to extract from him the means of defending Gen. Jackson against a book which it is pretended that Mr. Monroe was writing. Can any thing be more revolting? That a member of Mr. Monroe's cabinet, and a known personal friend, who stood under the highest obligation to him for the confidence invariably reposed, to be thus secretly and darkly approached, to extract information for the purpose of criminating one whom he was bound, on every principle of honor and virtue, to support! But, revolting as this is, there is another suggestion still more so! It is insinuated that Mr. Calhoun placed Mr. Monroe's *private* letter of the 9th of September in the hands of a friend, in order that it might go into the hands of Gen. Jackson, with a view of placing him on his guard against the enmity of Mr. Monroe! A mind capable of conceiving such a charge must be capable of any thing; and that the excuse does not come from Gen. Jackson, but originates in the minds of the conspirators themselves, we have what might be considered as conclusive proof, in the declaration of Gen. Jackson, repeatedly made in the correspondence, of the high estimate he placed on the honor and integrity of Mr. Calhoun, up to the time when his mind was poisoned by the lagos of the plot. Such a declaration is utterly inconsistent with a supposition that Mr. Calhoun could be capable of the base act insinuated.

It seems that the editors of the Globe are informed, in part, through whose agency the *purloined* letter came into the possession of Gen. Jackson, and that a member of Congress was concerned!! The public claim to be put in possession of all the light necessary to clear up this disgraceful transaction, and we call upon the Globe for the names of the persons to whom he refers. We find *names* to be substantial things in this matter; and, under the aspect which the editors endeavor to give to this point, they can have no justifiable pretext for withholding this; and we trust that no "delicate regard for their feelings," will in this, as in another stage, be the means of operating still further injustice.

We will turn, on another occasion, to the remaining remarks of the Globe.

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In reading a recent work which gives an interesting sketch of the Indian character, their habits and superstitions, we find it stated, that it has always been a general belief amongst Indians, that an Eclipse, particularly of the Sun, is an expression or rather token of the anger of the Great Spirit. They consider the degree of anger as indicated by the magnitude of the Eclipse.—*Raleigh Register.*

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Mr. Randolph is of a character sufficiently bold. If he should take his seat, next winter, in Congress, having finished his Russian mission, in *London*, and pursed the eighteen thousand dollars salary and out fit for such an apparition as he made, of ten days, at St. Petersburg, the world may allow him credit for as much face, and as much confidence in the terrors of his tongue as have ever been exhibited by any one.

## THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

IN SENATE—*March* 3.

Mr. Chambers presented the following memorial from Abraham Bradley, late Assistant Postmaster General:

*To the Honorable the Senate of the United States.*

The memorial of Abraham Bradley, late Assistant Post Master General, most respectfully represents—

That after his removal from Office, he, as is well known to the Senate, presented to the President of the United States a letter, in which, among other things, he stated that Mr. Barry, the present Post Master General, had made an extra allowance to a Mr. Harrall, a mail contractor, and to others, as this memorialist conceived *without warrant of law.*

A copy of this letter having been called for, was presented by this memorialist to the present Select Committee of the Senate, on the Post Office Department.

During the last Session of Congress, a call was made on that Department, at the instance of one of the Senators from Ohio, for information relative to the extra allowances which had been made to mail contractors.

The response of the Department to that call was submitted to the view of this memorialist as containing matters in which he was deeply concerned. Upon examining it to ascertain if his recollection of Harrall's case was correct, he was immeasurably astonished to find that the extra allowance was there charged *to have been made by him,* acting as Post Master General. It was evident that the documents had been originally different, that an erasure had been made, and the name of this memorialist inserted. Induced by this to examine further, he found that *forty-nine* cases of extra allowance were in that document charged to have been made by him. *Thirty-six* of these were similar to the case of Harrall: the original document had been mutilated, and the name of A. Bradley, Jr., acting as Post Master General, carefully inserted.

This memorialist called the attention of the Committee to these circumstances, as evidence of an attempt to impeach his testimony, and to load his official conduct with opprobrium, being public documentary proof from the books of the Department, that he had squandered the public funds during the few days he had acted as Post Master General, between the 10th of March, when Mr. McLean left the office, and the 5th of April, when Mr. Barry came into it, and that, in order to screen himself, he had charged these things upon the latter gentleman. The Committee kindly authorized a sub-committee to accompany this memorialist to the Department yesterday, the 28th instant, to ascertain whether his statements were correct. Your memorialist confidently appeals to those gentlemen, in support of the fact, that it satisfactorily appeared to them, that in this case of Harrall's as well as in every other case but one in which an erasure had been made, Mr. Barry was originally and properly charged; and that it was there asserted that these erasures had been made *by mistake,* and his name inserted *by mistake.* The gentlemen had not time to pursue their inquiry, and no examination was made into those cases originally charged to your memorialist.

In whatever manner these mutilations of the original documents may have occurred, and these false amendments to it made *by mistake* or not, the effect must be, if it goes to the world, to injure, if not to destroy a reputation upon which your memorialist, after nearly forty years public service, must mainly rely for support. The Senate has, as he has been informed, directed this report to be printed.

If this should be done, and it should with all its falsehoods and injurious tendency be spread before the people under the sanction of the Senate of the United States, your memorialist submits that great injustice must necessarily follow to him. He therefore prays that such order may be taken by the Senate as will secure his right, and especially preserve the reputation which documents published by the authority of the Senate should always possess. And your memorialist, as in duty bound, &c.

March 1, 1831. ABRAHAM BRADLEY.

Mr. Chambers moved that the order for the printing of the report referred to be rescinded.

Mr. Grundy thought the better course would be—the right way to do justice—to print the report, and subjoin to it the memorial of Mr. Bradley, and the testimony of Messrs. Brown, Suter, et al.

Mr. Clayton, Chairman of the Select Committee to whom those documents had been referred, rose and observed that they were very voluminous, purporting to be answers to the resolution of the Senate of the 14th April last, which directed the Postmaster General to report "copies of all existing contracts made by him or his predecessor in office, on which allowances have been made for additional services; designating in each case, how much and what additional service has been performed, and by whom it was required, and designating also what sum has been allowed in each case for such additional service, *and by whom it was allowed.*" The answer to this call was kept back until about the 20th of last month.—During the debate which occurred here on the resolution of the gentleman from Tennessee, among other things then said, I complained of this delay as an evidence of a design to baffle inquiry into the concerns of the Department, and after that, the report called for in April, 1830, came in. It was first referred to the Standing Committee on the Post Office, although I prayed for its reference to the Select Committee, to whom unquestionably, as we now see, it properly belonged. The Standing Committee, without examination, as we must suppose, recommended it to be printed, and the Senate ordered it to be printed. After this, and about a week since, it was referred to the Select Committee. They examined it, and have ascertained that in *thirty-six cases* of extra allowance to contractors scattered through these documents, embracing some of the grossest violations of the law in granting away the public money to mail contractors, the allowances have been falsely set down as having been made by Abraham Bradley, as Acting, or Assistant Post Master General, when, in these very cases, the allowances were actually made by the present Post Master General: and for the truth of this I refer to the deposition of Mr. Bradley, those of the Clerks in the Department, and the report itself of the Post Master General in answer to the call, all now on the table before you, as well as to the statements of the Senators from Maine and Tennessee, (Messrs. Holmes and Grundy,) who went to the Department as a sub-committee, in each of these cases, exhibit to your eye palpable erasures, where the name of "William T. Barry, Post Master General," has been rubbed out, and that of "Abraham Bradley, Acting Post Master General," inserted.—The result of the examination was, that Mr. Barry's name was originally written down on the documents as the person who made the allowances, according to the truth—that the name of Mr. Bradley was afterwards inserted, and now stands in each of these thirty-six cases, which, call them falsehoods, errors, or what you please, certainly misrepresent the fact.—Then it is also necessary to state, that the letter of Abraham Bradley to the President, which was read in the debate here on the resolution of the Senator from Tennessee, charging Mr. Barry with gross violation of the law in some of these cases (particularly in the case of the South Carolina contract) was written more than a year ago, and shortly after his removal from office; that this letter had been sworn to by Mr. Bradley in the Committee, and that the tendency of this falsification of the documents, if undetected, was to convict Mr. Bradley of swearing falsely, who in saying, on his oath, that the Post Master General made the allowances, stated the exact truth. Sir, I have bestowed much attention on these papers, and I do not undertake to say, that these are all the misrepresentations contained in them. They are enough, however, to induce the Senate, both in justice to its own character, and the reputation of an excellent citizen and an innocent man, to refuse to give any publicity to documents which all can see, and all now admit to be spurious and mutilated. If they be printed, even with the evidence which proves them false, still injustice may possibly result from it; for it will appear to the world, that the Senate had some confidence in these papers; and it may happen that those who shall hereafter read the calumny will not, among such a mass of papers, also advert to the refutation of it. At the time these papers were sent in, Mr. Bradley was a witness against the Department, and under examination before the Committee. All here know what an effort was made in public discussion to impeach his veracity, and I trust all will now admit how entirely that effort failed. But I will not stop to inquire into the motives of those who directed these alterations to be made. With motives we have now nothing to do. But the *fact* is incontrovertible, that these documents are unworthy of credit. It is therefore unworthy of the Senate to publish them, and I hope the order for their publication, made in an unguarded moment, may be rescinded.

Mr. Holmes said—Mr. President, having been selected by the Committee as a sub-committee with the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Grundy) to go to the Department, examine the books, and ascertain what was the truth, we took with us the witness under examination, and proceeded to the General Post Office. We took also the abstract of allowances, now before the Senate. This abstract was obtainbd by a call made on the 14th of April last, made by a Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Burnet,) requiring amoog other things, information of extra allowances made to contractors, and for what additional services, that the Senate might compare the value of the service with the compensation. The answer to this call did not come to the Senate until the 10th February of this Session, near nine months. It was referred to the Committee on the Post Office, &c. and by them returned to the Senate on the 22d, and ordered to be printed; and was then referred to the Committee of Inquiry. It was voluminous and exceedingly confused; but some members of the Committee discovered at once that it must be erroneous to say the least. The fact is, that Mr. McLean left the Department about the 10th March, 1829—that Mr. A. Bradley, the senior Assistant, was then the Acting Post Master General, as *locum tenens,* from that time, until 7th April, less than four weeks. Still, within that time, additional allowances appeared by this "abstract" to have been made, of about $42,000. Upon examining this "abstract" it appeared, moreover, that there had been thirty-six erasures, and A. Bradley's name inserted. The allowance to Harrall appeared the most extraordinary. This was a case of *erasure.* It seems that Bradley had, on the 17th October, 1829, in a letter to the President, among other things charged Mr. Barry with *prodigality,* and had instanced this allowance to Harrall. Harrall's contract was for carrying the mail from Georgetown to Charleston, South Carolina, for 6,000 dollars, and the extra allowance was 1,992 dollars, about 33 per cent; and the cause alleged was two hours expedition; the law allowing only a *pro rata* addition, which would have been about 8 per cent. if the two hours expedition had been required. But here was another error in the abstract, the expedition required being only one and a half hours.

This extravagance, which Bradley in his letter to the President, had charged upon Barry, and *had before the Committee verified it by his oath,* Barry had, in an *official communication,* charged back upon Bradley. The reputation of these two gentlemen seemed, therefore, to be so deeply involved, that it became the duty of the Committee to ascertain how the fact was, and the sub-committee was accordingly appointed.

In pursuance of this appointment, we proceeded to the Department; Mr. Barry was not there; we inquired of Mr. Gardner, the Assistant, and others, for the persons who made out the "abstracts," and Mr. Taylor and Mr. Dundas were introduced, and, after a preliminary examination, were sworn and testified. We recurred to the erasures, and asked what was erased to make the blanks which were filled by Mr. Bradley's name? They answered, Mr. Barry's and Mr. M'Lean's, but chiefly Mr. Barry's. Why were Messrs. M'Lean and Barry's names first inserted?—Because they supposed it was right; but Mr. Brown, by order of the Postmaster General, as he said, had determined otherwise, and directed this rule: to take the leger and look at the account of the contractor which was adjusted for each quarter, and if the credit of the allowance at the end of the quarter is carried into Bradley's time, charge the allowance to him. It appeared that the account with Harrall was adjusted and balanced to the end of the quarter, to wit: the first of April; and, as Bradley was then acting Postmaster General, this allowance was consequently charged to him. I inquired if this quarter's account was adjusted and balanced at the time it bears date? The answer was no; and not, probably, until June. Whether, if the allowance had been made between the first of April (the end of the quarter) and June, the time of actual adjustment, it would have been carried to Harrall's credit in that quarter? The answer was that it would. Don't you, then, we asked, see the fallacy of your rule in proving who was the Postmaster General who made the allowance? Your quarter closed on the first of April, and Bradley's functions ceased on the 7th, and your adjustment of the quarter was made on the first of June. If this allowance had been made any time between the 7th April and 1st of June, and you had carried it back to the 1st of April, don't you see that you fix on Bradley an allowance made by Barry?—Bring your *original entry,* where, concerning this allowance, you first put pen to paper, no matter what is the name of the book or the document. They brought "the cash book," there the allowance was stated, and the time for which it was made, but not when the *decision* was made. But I perceived, in a small note in red ink, "see letter of 13th April."—I demanded the letter, and it was brought; and, behold, it was a letter of *Phineas Bradley* to Harrall, six days after Abraham's functions had ceased, stating that the Postmaster General (Barry) had examined his claim for extra compensation, and had directed him to pass the sum of $1,992 50, per ann. to his credit, as extra allowance. Here the thing was settled. The charge of Bradley to the President of Barry's extra allowance, was true; the attempt in Barry's official report to shoulder it off on Bradley was entirely defeated. The Assistant Postmaster General, Gardner, and Chief Clerk, Brown, were forced to admit *the error,* and that *the rule* which had fixed about $44,000 of allowances upon Bradley, took these allowances from Mr. M'Lean, but chiefly from Barry, when they in fact belonged, and charged them upon Bralley, where they did not belong. It was strange, indeed, that this abstract should have been, at first, made out correctly, and that Mr. M'Lean's and Barry's names should have been improperly erased and Bradley's improperly inserted. Now, it is not to be presumed that charges so grave as those presented by Bradley to the President of the U. S. in his letter of the 17th of Oct.; were never communicated to the Postmaster General. Mr. Bradley had been an Assistant Postmaster General full thirty years, and, in all that time, had maintained an irreproachable character. He had been removed without being permitted to know the cause. One of the charges (to wit: prodigality,) which he prefers against the Postmaster General, Barry, is attempted to be shouldered off on him. This the witness declares on oath was the act of Barry himself, and proves it in the way I have stated.

The depositions of Brown, Dundas, Taylor, Suter, and Gardner, admit the misrepresentation in this "abstract," but "it is *an innocent mistake.*" It may be so, and we wish, in all charity, that we had better grounds to presume it. This "abstract" is neither an original record, nor a copy from any record. It states briefly in each case, the amount of the contract, the name of the contractor, the amount of the extra allowance, and for what time. It is neither an extract or abstract from any record or document.—It is rather a compilation of these facts from the letters, the cash-book, and the ledger. It seems singular that there is no direct record *of the time when the allowances were granted.* But nevertheless, it happened in this case that the subordinate officers found no difficulty in ascertaining which Postmaster General did make the allowances; and nothing but the *rule* promulgated by Mr. O. B. Brown, changed the right into a wrong. Now, it would seem that a rule so utterly fallacious, as this, would operate sometimes *for* and sometimes *against* Mr. Bradley; but this (strange to tell) operated in every case against him, and fixed upon him the most numerous and extravagant extra allowances that were ever made in twice that distance of time. Considering, therefore, that Mr. Barry had been, long before this, presented to the President for extravagance in these allowances, that his answer to a call from the Senate had been altered, by *erasures,* so as to remove this charge from him, and fix it on Bradley; that the falsity of the official document had been detected and acknowledged by the officers who have the chief management of the department, it is for the public to decide whether such errors in such a department, which combine to destroy the fair fame of a worthy and highly distinguished citizen, are to be ascribed to gross ignorance or base design.

From all the evidence which we obtained from the department, it would seem that in less than four weeks, Mr. Bradley is made to have given extra allowances in 47 cases; in thirty-six of which Mr. McLean and Barry were rightly charged, but their names were erased, and Bradley's wrongfully inserted. It appears further, that though the call as to these extra allowances, which was made nine months before it was answered, extended also to the reasons, or consideration for them, yet in very few instances has the reason or consideration been given; and in some it is found that it has been erroneously given. In this very case of Harrall, all that is pretended to have been gained for this $1992 per annum, is expediting two hours in twenty-four, which, upon enquiry, turns out to be but an hour and a half. In the short time that this mass of matter has been before us, we have discovered enough to convince me that this mutilated, mangled, perverted document never ought to go to the public with the sanction of the Senate. The Senator from Tennessee suggests that the petition and this document may both be published. But the Committee know that the petition is true and the document is not. Shall we, then, give currency to official slander against a citizen who has served you near forty years with distinguished ability and stern integrity? If his faithful services could not save him from a relentless proscription, but he must be cast upon the world in the evening of his days, penny less, and without employ, surely we will not give currency to that which, if true, would consign him to infamy, but which we know is a gross fabrication. If you will consent to adopt a resolution, directing the printer to enclose *the erasures in brackets,* and insert the restoration in a note at the bottom of each page which shall contain an erasure, the antidote would then go with the poison, and no harm will be done. But, as it is, I protest against such injustice.

Mr. Grundy remarked, that he should not oppose the adoption of the resolution. He never could see any public utility in either obtaining or printing the abstracts; and if any member supposed that injustice would be inflicted on any one, he should be still less inclined to have them printed. He was one of the members of the committee who examined this subject at the General Post-Office, and believed no improper conclusion could be drawn. If the abstracts, the memorial of Mr Bradley, and the depositions of Messrs. Brown, Suter, Taylor, and Dundas, were printed together, the whole truth of the case would then be presented, and no imputation would be thrown on any one. Mr. Bradley alleged that certain extra allowances, purported by the abstracts to have been made by him, which were not made by him; but it should be noticed, that there was no evidence that these allowances were not properly made. It was only material to investigate the matter, because Mr. Bradley had stated in his letter to the President that Major Barry had made one or more of them. It was a matter touching Mr. Bradley's veracity, which it was deemed proper should be put upon the true ground. Mr. G. was desirous that full justice should be done to Mr. Bradley, but protested against the effort which seemed to have for its object the inculpation of the Post Office Department in the transaction alluded to, and a reference to the depositions of the witnesses before named would entirely free the Department from all censure.

It was required by the resolution, that the Department should state, not only all extra allowances made, but the officers by whom made. The clerks, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Dundas, were directed by Mr. Brown, the chief clerk, to proceed with the work. Mr. Brown was detained from the office by sickness. In the execution of the business it was discovered that the books of the office, from its commencement, contained nothing showing by whom extra allowances had been made, but the dates of the entries; and Mr. Dundas had gone on to state the extra allowances as made by Mr. McLean up to the day of his resignation, and from that period as made wholly by Major Barry. After he had proceeded in this way for some time, a question arose as to its correctness, and it was agreed by Mr. Taylor and Mr. Dundas to take the opinion of Mr. Brown upon the subject, on which they differed in opinion. They stated to him the principle of difference *without reference to any particular case,* (as sworn to by Mr. Taylor.) Mr. Brown was of opinion that the criterion would be, to take from the books the dates of the first entries for the payments of extra allowances, and charge the making of these to the Postmaster General then in office; and to state allowances as made by Postmaster General McLean up to the day of his resignation, and all allowances as made by Mr. Bradley, who was by law acting Postmaster General, up to the day Mr. Barry was sworn into office, and to Mr. Barry all allowances made from that day subsequently. This was the rule adopted, and in conformity with it the name of Mr. Barry was erased in several instances, and Mr. Bradley's inserted, before the report was completed. This was the whole of the matter; the original books and documents all stand fair and unaltered, and he could see no ground of imputation against any one. That *some* of these alterations in the abstract which those clerks were making were erroneously made, no one doubted. Mr. Brown stated it in his deposition, and taking all the depositions mentioned, it is explained in the most satisfactory manner. It arose from the rule or principle on which the books have at all times been kept; and the abstracts were taken from the books as kept, and from the entries actually made under Mr. Bradley, and from no intention to do injustice to any one. Mr. Grundy was himself convinced that perfect accuracy could not be arrived at, as to the persons making the extra allowances, from an inspection of the books of the Department. It might be done possibly by an examination of the correspondence in each case; but that would be an almost endless labor, and five months would not have been sufficient to examine the necessary letters and documents. He would unite with gentlemen in voting to suspend the printing, but protested against any inference being drawn even to the prejudice of the Department from the transactions which were called in question.

Mr. CLAYTON said, he wished the gentleman from Tennessee, when he expressed his opinion that others believed no fraud was intended by the erasures, had confined himself to what he knew or had better reason to believe, than he had condescended to name. The other members of the committee would think for themselves, and had not made that gentleman their organ to express any opinion on this subject. He said, he understood the gentleman to say, by way of excuse for these mutilated documents, that in some of the cases, Mr. McLean had made the allowances. Sir, an inspection of the evidence will show that, in nearly all, if not in every case, the reverse is the fact. The Select Committee this morning reported on the affairs of the Department, and the depositions and papers to shew this, which have all been ordered to be printed, are referred to in, and form a part of the report. Among these a communication from Mr. McLean, in which he informs the committee that Mr. Bradley never made an allowance while he was in the office of Postmaster General. But there is yet another reason why these documents should not be printed. They are entirely erasive of the action of the Senate. In a majority of all the extra compensation set forth in them, they state the "additional service" to be performed which was the consideration for the allowance, are now spread on the Secretary's table, and see that they do not constitute, without the even an apology for an answer to the requisition by the Senate. Generally, they do not state length of the routes, or of the time in which were to be performed—but leave you to read contracts themselves, which it is not print. And in one case, where the extra allowance is set down to be an incentive pedition, by carrying the mail through sooner, the proof, as you will see by the is, that it was to be carried through only and a half sooner than before the extra was allowed. The law explicitly directs tra allowance shall be regulated by the tract, and apportioned according to the duty to be performed. To determine the of the allowance, the additional service tinctly stated; and as this has not been of the cases, the documents, without contracts, shewing nothing, are not worth printing. But it is enough now to say that ate will not deliberately give publicity to know to be untrue.

Mr. CHAMBERS said, he had yielded the ford other Senators an opportunity to views. It was now proper to explain the the memorial. It was no part of his duty the proofs upon the subject, to show that Postmaster General has *wilfully* and an allegation injurious to the reputation of rialist; or that *erasures* of Mr. Barry's name, *terlineations* of Mr. Bradley's, now admitted been made at the Department, were made *lenitly* and *corruptly.* His object required course, and therefore he did not pursue it.

Mr. Bradley has stated and sworn, that the lowances mentioned in the memorial, were Mr. Barry, and made this fact the foundation charge preferred against Mr. Barry to the of the U. States. Mr Barry's report, bearing thority of his official station and his signature that the extra allowances were made by ley. It therefore charges the statement and of the memorialist to be false. It is now all hands, and conclusively proved by an of the books of the Department, that the were made by the present Postmaster Gen Barry, and not by Mr. Bradley; and that Mr. Barry, originally and properly inserted stract alluded to, has been erased, and the Mr. Bradley substituted; and it is therefore that the representation given by Mr. Bradley and that given by the report of Mr. Barry, master General, false. This false report ordered by the Senate to be printed. The alist asks a suspension of this order. This Mr. C. is the history of this singular affair. tion for consideration is, whether the Senate tribute their aid to circulate a falsehood, and make itself auxiliary to the distribution of now admitted to be utterly untrue, deeply to the character of a man who has grown ful service to his country, and who has honorable old age in the midst of active life reproach to his integrity. As a citizen of State, he had asked his protection: it had been accorded, and he was happy to believe ber of the Senate would withhold a vote now necessary to preserve an innocent man from merited and unfounded imputation.

The question was then put on suspending ing, and determined in the affirmative, nem

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*The Eastern Boundary.*—The House of Representatives of the State of Maine suddenly into a *Secret Session* on Monday week, on the motion of Mr. Deane well known that this gentleman has several years devoted himself to the acquisition of information respecting the disputed tory, and has contended, with resolute spirit, for the whole district. Conse that a report had just arrived from London that the King of the Netherlands had decided the boundary question, there can be no the secret session regarded that subject. report said the decision divided the ed territory, giving, however, to Maine greatest share. Mr. D. would know glance, what this share was. Whether will consent to this arrangement remains be seen. It is unfortunate, perhaps, session of Congress has terminated moment. It is indeed possible that the ate may be retained, as the rumor, and bly the official accounts, must have Washington before the 4th of March Senators of Maine would not be neglig

The Secret Session of Monday cam about an hour.

The Portland Courier says, that, as it has been able to ascertain public opinion the subject, the people of Maine are satisfied with the decision.

The proceedings of the Legislature Secret Session, have been transmitted President. Some step on the important ject has been taken with great expedition Boston Pa

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*Silk Filature—adapted to family use.*

This neat little apparatus (about the of a lady's work table,) consists of spindles or winders, and the necessary pendages, complete for making organ warp for stuffs, of any size over five the cocoon with any amount of twist required at one operation. It is also ed to doubling and twisting; with speed of the hand at the crank or wind two to three thousand yards of thread hour may be produced as the quality twist required will admit. Practice has ed its utility, although not heretofore public. The recent publications on the agement of cocoons and culture of silk Government, will instruct any person pare the cocoon for winding and in the raw or refose silk for the market. further information the public are to the Editor of the American Farmer lished at Baltimore, or to Daniel Hay vage Factory, near Baltimore.

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*Orphan Asylum.*—On Sunday evening crowded audience attended at St. Paul's New York, to hear the Rev. Francis HAWKS. The Rev. gentleman took for the following appropriate words: *"Take this child and nurse it for me, and I will give thy wages."* After a most eloquent appeal SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN DOLLARS were collected. This we believe is the largest collection ever made in any of our churches, except that in the New Dutch Church, after a sermon from the lamented SUMMERFIELD.—*N. Y. Com.*

## FOREIGN.

*New York, March 4.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the Britannia packet ship we have Liverpool papers to the 2d ult., and London papers to the 1st, with Paris and Brussels papers to the 1st, with Paris and Brussels dates of 29th January.

The affairs of Belgium occupy the chief attention. The nomination of the Duke of Leuchtenburg to the crown was only deferred, not defeated, as by the last arrival was stated. But the French government have, as will be seen by the letter of Gen. Sebastiani communicated to the Belgian Congress, most explicitly declined the crown for the Duke of Nemours, refused an annexation of Belgium to France, and declared that if the son of Beauharnois was elected king of the Belgians, he would not be recognized by France. The explosion which in the Belgian Congress followed this communication was very great; and the sentiments of the French Chamber of Deputies on the general subject of the duty of France under present circumstances, both towards Belgium and Poland, will be best gathered from the debates we publish of 27th and 28th January. Lafayette urges plain, prompt, positive intervention; yet the French Minister of State says, at the conclusion of the debate on the 28th, that peace will be preserved.

It is clear that any supposed purpose of Nicholas to treat with the Poles was erroneously imputed. They are to be summarily reduced, if the force of the Russian Empire can effect it. Count Diebitsch had joined the Lithuanian army. Some accounts speak of the difficulties of the Dictator's position, and of his unpopularity. We trust domestic discord will not add its horrors to the imminent peril of the Russian invasion.

From Great Britain there is nothing of special political interest. The Grand Jury of Dublin had found true bills against Mr. O'Connell and his associates, and they would speedily, it was supposed, be put on trial. The Irish government seem to have fairly staked its power upon the issue of the trial.

Reports of naval armaments in England, which appeared in several of the papers, are contradicted authoritatively in a paragraph we extract from the Hamshire Telegraph.

Lord Rivers, a nobleman of 53 years of age, a husband and a father, drowned himself in the Serpentine river Hyde Park—having, as was supposed, to losses at play.

The markets for flour and grain had improved in prices, and that for cotton in activity, but at a small decline.

Gen. Chlopichi has resigned the Dictatorship of Poland on the alleged ground of a too restricted power from the diet. The London Globe says: "We have for some time past doubted the nature of the intercourse between this leader and the Emperor Nicholas. It is asserted that this resignation will have no mischievous effect on the troops. This point remains yet to be decided;—as implying want of unity at so great a crisis, is at least discouraging and ominous.

General Weissenhoff takes command of the Polish army.

Letters from Berlin say, that all hope of amicable adjustment between Poland and Russia is at an end.

According to the Warsaw Gazette, the Russian troops have orders to cross the Polish frontiers on the 25th of January. Count Diebitsch had already joined the army.

*Madrid. Jan.* 13.—It is stated as a certain fact that our monarch has offered a pension of four millions of reals to Charles X, which will be paid half-yearly, and that two payments have already been made. Mina's return to Bayonne begins to cause fresh disquietude.

*Ireland.*—The magistrates of Dublin, it is said were determined to prevent the meeting of the commercial clerks of Dublin, advertised the 30th of January.

The magistrates of Mayo have resolved to apply to government to send an entire regiment to Castleton, to preserve the public peace.

*LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.*

*Monday, Jan.* 31.—There has been a good demand for Cotton during the past week, which being freely met by the holders, prices of most descriptions have declined ¼d. per lb. The sales, of which 1,300 Brazil and on speculation, and 850 Bengal for export, am't to 29,090 bags, consisting of 7,350 Bowed at 5½d. to 6d. chiefly at 5 7-8d to 6½d.; 2,030 Orleans 5 7-8d to 6¼d. chiefly 6¼d. to 6 3-4d. 2,070 Mobile 5¾d to 6 7-8d. 1,000 Sea Island 11½d. to 12½d.; 3,130 Pernambuco 7d to 8¼d.; 1,880 Maranham 6¾d. to 7½d.; 1,230 Bahia 7 7-8d. to 7¾d.; 1,110 Egyptian 8d. to 9¾d. The imports are 8,820 bags

*Evening.*—The sales of Cotton on Saturday and Monday are about 3000 bags. The market is dull.

*Tuesday, Feb.* 1.—Besides a large supply of British and Irish Grain of all descriptions, there has this week been an import of about 11,000 barrels of Flour and 1,500 quarters of Wheat from the United States. The advance noted last Tuesday rather checked the demand for Wheat, and the business since has been only to a moderate amount; the continued rise in the London and other leading markets has, however, given great firmness to holders, and the present heavy supplies have had no depressing effect upon prices, which have fully maintained our previous currency. The transactions have been reported in bonded wheat, at some parcels are now offering at our extreme quotations. Since the arrival of the New York packet, bringing accounts of the advanced price of Flour in the States, there has been eager purchasers of this article, and on Saturday upwards of 20,000 bbls. principally to arrive, were sold at 34s. to 35s. per barrel. The duty on foreign Wheat is this week reduced 2s. per quarter, and on Rye 1s. 6d. per quarter; on Peas and 1s. 6d. per quarter higher.

*Foreign Arrivals.*—The change in the wind brought in yesterday an extraordinary number of arrivals. No less than 16,000 bags of American Cotton were reported at the Custom-house, and nearly double that quantity is supposed to have arrived, or to be off the South of the river The unloading of the numerous ships will happily afford abundant employment to the labouring classes.—*Liverpool Times.*

A subscriber in Richmond county requests us to mention, that a hen's egg, which he lately saw, is, he believes, unequalled for its weight, which was a fraction over 3½ ounces, averdupois.


# OBSERVER.

*FAYETTEVILLE:*

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1831.


☞ If we can possibly gain a day, we intend to issue our next paper on Wednesday morning, and to make that our regular time of publication thereafter. We should have made this change at an earlier day, but that we had indulged a hope of procuring a more convenient arrangement of the mails. Our advertising friends will please to notice the circumstance.

*The Rail Road.*—The friends of Internal Improvement throughout the State will participate largely in the pleasure we feel in recording the fact, that at the close of the Books of Subscription to the Stock of the "Fayetteville Rail Road Company," on Saturday last, the sum of *Fifty-two Thousand Three Hundred Dollars* was found to have been subscribed, being an excess over the capital of the Company, of $32,300. With the exception of $1000, the Stock was all taken by gentlemen of this town.

It will be seen that the first meeting of the Stockholders will take place on Tuesday next.

*Frauds in packing Cotton.*—Within about a month past, no less than seven lots of fraudulently packed Cotton have been detected by Merchants of this town. In one case, the fraud consisted in packing the centre of the bales with cotton of a very inferior quality; in the others, the interior of the bales was wet—so wet, in one instance, that water was wrung from a handful of the cotton.

These repeated frauds imperiously call for the exposure of the perpetrators; and we proceed to do it, in the only instance in which the names of the parties have come to our knowledge. We have before us the attested certificate of James Manly, dated the 5th inst. which states that the lot of wet cotton sold by him to a Merchant in this town, was picked and packed at the gin and screw belonging to Isaac & Moses Crow, in Wayne county, North Carolina.

The character of the Town, and of the State, which suffer abroad by the discovery of such frauds, demands that measures should be taken to put a stop to them. We are therefore pleased to give notice, that a meeting of the cotton buyers is requested at the Town Hall this afternoon at 4 o'clock, to form an association for the purpose of prosecuting the seller in every case which may hereafter be discovered.

*The Mails.*—We are glad to learn that the Postmaster General has acceded to the request made by many of the citizens of this town and Wilmington, in relation to the mail between those places, and has directed the Contractor to continue the present arrangement, with this variation only, that the mail will be due here, after the 1st of April, at 3 o'clock P. M.

We also learn, that after the same day, the Northern mail will be due at 2 P. M. and the Cheraw mail depart at 4.

We notice in the Northern papers a variety of rumors of contemplated changes in the Cabinet, which we do not feel at liberty to withhold from our readers, though we put no confidence in them. They assert that Mr. Ingham is to go out of the Treasury Department, Mr. McLane, our present Minister to England, to go in; Mr. Eaton, Secretary of War, to succeed Mr. McLane, and Mr. Speaker Stevenson to take Mr. Eaton's place; Mr. Barry to give way to Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky, and Messrs. Branch and Berrian to some persons not named. These reports owe their origin, probably, more to the excitement produced by recent publications, than to any intention, on the part of the Executive, to make the changes. Messrs. Ingham, Branch and Berrian, are known friends of Mr. Calhoun, and it may be supposed that their situation in the Cabinet will not be quite so agreeable as it has been. As to Mr. Barry, the debate which we publish to-day, sufficiently accounts for that report.

Another statement is going the rounds, that a correspondence has taken place between a distinguished friend of Mr. Calhoun, (Gen. Hayne,) and the President, which was finally abruptly broken off by the President returning a letter of Gen. Hayne's with the word "*insolent*" endorsed upon it.

*Mr. Calhoun.*—Many of the Northern papers speak of it as a matter reduced almost to a certainty, that this gentlemen will be brought forward by his friends as a candidate for the next Presidency. To those who have long read this paper, we need hardly say, with how much real pleasure we should lend our feeble aid to the support of a man of his brilliant talents, great experience, and unblemished private character, for this first office. Recent circumstances have allayed the regret we should once have felt on seeing Mr. Calhoun and Gen. Jackson placed in opposition to each other. We shall probably return to the subject at a more convenient season.

The Vice President of the United States passed through this town on Tuesday, on his return home.

The following Members of Congress have also passed through on their return: Mr. Deberry, of this District; Messrs. Hayne, McDuffie, Drayton, Blair and Nuckolls, of South Carolina; Troup, Forsyth, Haynes, Lamar, Foster, and Wayne, of Georgia; and Lewis of Alabama.

We need not offer any comment on the transactions in the General Post Office, disclosed by the debate which we publish to-day. Our readers will form their own conclusions.

A recent ordinance of the City Council of Savannah taxes Bank and Steam Boat Company's Stock 31¼ cents per $100.

*From the Daily Advertiser of March 4.*

*New York Markets.*—The news brought yesterday by the Britannia from Liverpool down to the 2d February, of a further advance on Flour, and sales in that market at 34s. a 35s., and in London at 38s. in bond had an immediate effect on the market here extensive sales were made of Western at $7, and before Exchange hours closed $7 12, and for small lots $7 25 was obtained. Sales of Troy at $7, and all descriptions of New York, Alexandria, Georgetown, and other Southern brands, were held firmly at $7. This is an advance of full 37½ cents, on all kinds, from the sales of the previous day. The holders of Wheat have also advanced their prices.

The following is the letter addressed to the President, by fifty-two members of the Ohio Legislature, with his reply:

*To His Excellency ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States.*

The undersigned, with their fellow-citizens of Ohio, have seen with much satisfaction the administration of the general government restored to correct constitutional principles. Your course as the chief magistrate of the nation, observant of those principles, and firm in adherence to them, we assure you is approved by a majority of the people of Ohio, although accident has given a different appearance.

But it is not sufficient for your own glory, or the permanent interest of our common country, that the administration of the general government should, through your agency, have been restored to soundness in principle, it is necessary that the salutary direction now given, should be continued, that the blessings of our free institutions may be fully developed; and to accomplish this, no measure is more important than your *re-election*, because, from no other measure can we calculate to secure all the advantages which have been gained, by the victory achieved; we, therefore in behalf of the majority of the citizens of Ohio, (whose wishes we believe we represent) solicit you to be again a candidate for the Presidency. Respectfully yours.

[Here follow the names of the fifty-two administration members of the General Assembly.]

Columbus, January, 1831.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 9th, 1831.

*Gentlemen—*

Your communication of January last was received a few days since. I am truly grateful for an expression of feeling and sentiment so kind and indulgent, as that which it conveys in behalf of the principles which it is my object to promote in conducting the administration of the general government. To carry with me into retirement such an evidence of the approbation of my fellow citizens at the close of the four years for which they had elected me President, was the highest mark of my ambition; and one, which, if I were so fortunate as to reach, I had never anticipated would subject me to any future calls in the service of my country.

The desired amendment of the constitution, so as to give to the people a direct vote in the choice of President, and limit his term of office to one of four or six years, with other public considerations, afforded me a ground on which I thought that my own anxious wishes to retire could be indulged without disappointing the expectations of my friends, or conflicting with my public interest. Considering, however, the numerous declarations which I have received from large portions of my countrymen, in various quarters, that my continuance in office another term is necessary to their luminous and successful co-operations, for the complete accomplishment of those measures of improvement and reform which have been commenced under my administration: I feel it to be my duty to yield my personal wishes to their solicitations.

I pray you gentlemen, to accept this expression of my gratitude for the favorable manner in which you have communicated your views on this occasion; and believe me, with great sincerity, your friend and very obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. Thomas Rigdon, John Cochran & others.

*Another Warning!*—On Monday last, a man named *Alexander Colclough* from the upper end of the county, fell from his horse in this city in a state of intoxication, by which he received such injury as caused his death within twenty four hours!—*Raleigh Register.*

*Fortifications.*—The following are the appropriations made for Fortifications, for the present year:—For George's Island, Boston harbor, $5,000; Fort Adams, R. Island, $100,000; Fort Hamilton, New York, $10,000; Fort Columbus and Castle William, N. Y. $25,000; Fort Monroe, Va., $80,000; Fort Calhoun, Va. $80,000; Fort Macon, $80,000; Fort on Oak Island, North Carolina, $95,000; Fortifications at Charleston, S. Carolina, $45,000; Do. at Pensacola, $100,000; Fort at Mobile Point, $90,000; Battery at Bienvenu, Louisiana, $3000; Fort Wood, Lou. $3600—Contingencies, $10,000. The sum of $208,000 is appropriated for carrying on the work of the Delaware Breakwater.

The Charleston Courier of the 25th of February, says at the recent session of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, there were returned from the several circuits, stations and missions, exclusive of the losses sustained by death and emigration, 20,313 whites, and 19,113 colored members—making a total of 39,426, and exhibiting an increase of 3041 whites, and 1441 coloured members. The number of members is said to be within 254 of the number returned the preceding year within the limits of the South Carolina Conference, embracing the section of country now comprising the Georgia Conference.

DIED,

In Hillsborough, on the 2d inst. THOMAS N. S. HARGIS, Aged about 49 years.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 15th, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Patrick, with boat Clarendon in tow, with full loads of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., to J. M. Dobbin, Hall & Johnson, A. Torrence, C. T. Haigh, D. Mac Rae, D. A. Ray, T. Fuller & Co., Willkings & Co., C. P. Mallett, G. Hurlbutt, J. Kyle, Nott & Starr, J. Waddill, Jr., D. Shaw, B. Williams, J. W Wright, J. C. Fenn, John Kelly, J. McArn, G. McNeill, Geo. W. McDonald, Rev. J. Freeman, of Fayetteville.—Tho. Waddill, Jr., C. J. & A. Hubbard, Wadesboro'; White & Hubbard, Meltonville, Anson County; Seth Henshaw, Randolph County; W. Lindlay, Chatham County; J. Small, Pittsborough; Hackett & Lemley, Salisbury; and W. S. & L. Porter.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to March 9, Brit. Brig Norval from Tobago. Schooner Senator from New York.

CLEARED, Brigs Cadmus for Porto Rico, Favorite for Sicily, Pilgrim for Trinidad, Sarah Lee for Hull (Eng.), Abeona for Matanzas, Sarah Ann for Surrinam, Damon for New York, British Brigs Ardent for Liverpool, Saml. Hinds for Barbadoes. Schooners Don Quixotte for Martinique, Plato for Guadaloupe, William for Antigua. New York for New York, Cuba for Port-au-Prince, Constellation for N. York, Wanton for St. Thomas, Morning Star for Havanna.—Sloop Express for Alexandria.


## Town of Fayetteville.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Capital Stock of "*The Fayetteville Rail Road Company*" being subscribed, a *General Meeting* of the Subscribers will be held at the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Commissioners.

J. W. WRIGHT, *Magistrate Police.*

*March* 15, 1831.

## Look Out!

BROKE from the Jail of Moore county, on Friday night, the 25th ult., two white men, viz. JOHN BARRETT and JACOB JOHNSON, the former for stealing a horse and Johnson for stealing money.—Barrett is about 45 years of age, has lost a part of his nose, and his left hand small and deformed. Johnson is about 21 years old, is quick spoken yet stammers much, and a very bad countenance, wore a quite decent mixt homespun dress when he left. Barrett has served a regular tour in the Virginia Penitentiary. The public are not only cautioned to beware of them, but to apprehend and bring them to justice.

A. McDONALD, Jailer.

*Carthage, March* 11, 1831. ‖19-3t.

## Notice.

THE Subscribers being desirous of closing their business, offer for sale their entire *STOCK OF GOODS*, consisting in part of the following articles:

2250 bushels Liverpool (ground) Salt,
200 sacks do do.
100 sacks do blown,
500 bushels alum and Sound do.
22 hhds. Muscovado and Porto Rico Sugars,
47 hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1000 lbs. German and blistered Steel,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
2000 lb. sole Leather,
75 sides upper do.
50 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted sizes)
40 barrels Mackerel,
80 bls. Mullet and Herring,
100 bags Shot,
5 bbls. loaf and lump Sugar,
25 kegs white Lead,
1 ceroon best Spanish Indigo,
3 tons hollow Ware and wagon Boxes,
An assortment of Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets and Dry Goods,
Cotton and wool Cards and Paints,
Crockery Ware, &c &c.

10,000 lbs. prime BACON, cured in Fayetteville.

THOMAS FULLER & CO.

March 16, 1831. ‖19tf.‖

## Blanks for sale.


## PRICES CURRENT.

*Corrected Weekly, on every Thursday Morning.*

| MERCHANDISE. | Quan'ty rated. | From D. C. | To D. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, Fresh in Market, | lb. | 2½ | 4 |
| Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf | gallon | 1 40 | 1 75 |
| Apple | do | 40 | 45 |
| Peach | do | 45 | 50 |
| Bacon | lb | 6 | 7 |
| Beeswax | do | 18 | 20 |
| Butter | do | 15 | 20 |
| Bagging | yard | 15 | 21 |
| Coffee, Prime Green | lb | 12 | 14 |
| 2d & 3d qual. | do | 10 | 11 |
| Candles, Mould | do | 14 | |
| Cotton | 100lbs | 7 25 | 8 00 |
| Corn | bushel | | 75 |
| Copperas | 100lbs | 4 | 4 50 |
| Flax | do | 15 | 18 |
| Flaxseed, Rough | bushel | 90 | 1 00 |
| Flour, Superfine | barrel | 5 00 | 5 25 |
| Fine | do | 4 | 5 |
| Fish, Herrings (none | do | | 4 25 |
| Mackerel, No. 3, | do | | 4 50 |
| Mullet, | do | | 4 25 |
| Feathers | lb. | 28 | 30 |
| Gin, Holland | gallon | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Country | do | | 50 |
| Ginger | lb | 10 | 12 |
| Glass, Amer. 8 by 10 | 50 feet | 3 50 | |
| 10 by 12 | do | 4 50 | |
| Iron | 100 lb | 4 50 | 5 50 |
| Indigo, Bengal | lb | 1 75 | 2 25 |
| Flotant | do | | |
| Lime | cask | 2 | 2 50 |
| Lard | lb | 7 | 8 |
| Leather, Skirting | do | 27 | 30 |
| Sole | do | 25 | 27 |
| Bridle | side | 2 50 | 3 50 |
| Lead, Bar | lb | 5 | 8 |
| Logwood | 100 lb | 2 50 | 3 |
| Molasses | gallon | 27 | 29 |
| Nails, Cut, assorted | lb | 6 | 6 50 |
| Wrought | do | 18 | 20 |
| Shingles | 1000 | 1 50 | 12 |
| Oats, | bushel | 45 | 50 |
| Oil, Currier's | barrel | 16 | 18 |
| Linseed | gallon | 75 | 80 |
| Pork | barrel | | 10 |
| Pepper | lb | 18 | |
| Plaster, Paris | ton | 7 50 | |
| Powder, Dupont's | Keg | 7 | |
| Others | do | 7 | |
| Paints, White Lead | do | 3 50 | 4 |
| Spanish Brown | do | 2 | 2 80 |
| Yellow Ochre | do | 2 50 | |
| Rum, Jamaica | gallon | 1 40 | 1 75 |
| Wind. Island | do | 70 | 80 |
| New England | do | 45 | 50 |
| Rice | 100 lb | 3 | 4 |
| Rags | lb | 2½ | 3 |
| Shot | Bag | 1 50 | 2 |
| Sugar, Mus. Prime | 100 lb | 9 | 10 |
| Common | do | 8 | 8 25 |
| Loaf and Lump | lb | 12½ | |
| Salt, Liverpool | bushel | 70 | 75 |
| Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c. | do | | |
| Salts, Epsom | lb | 10 | 15 |
| Glauber | do | 5 | |
| Steel, American | do | 8 | 9 |
| E. Blistered | do | 16 | 19 |
| German | do | 14 | 17 |
| Salt-petre | do | 12 | 18 |
| Tallow | do | 7 | 7½ |
| Tea, Imp. and Gunp. | do | 1 50 | 1 75 |
| Hyson | do | 1 20 | |
| Tobacco, Leaf | 100 lb | 2 25 | 3 25 |
| Manufactured | do | 5 | 20 |
| Tin, ½ x | box | 13 | 15 |
| Wheat | bushel | 90 | 95 |
| Whiskey | gallon | 40 | 45 |
| Wines, Madeira, L. P. | do | 2 50 | 4 |
| Sicily Madeira | do | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Teneriffe | do | 1 50 | 1 75 |
| Malaga | do | 70 | 80 |

United States Bank Notes,.....*par*

South Carolina,.....1 *pr. ct. dis.*

Virginia,.....1 do do.

BANK CHECKS ON NEW YORK.

Sums over $500,.....½ *pr. ct. pm.*

under 500,.....½ do do.

## Communications.

*To the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer.*

SIR: By an article in the Journal of to-day, I perceive that the Editors have attributed the inadequacy of the County Revenue for the past year, to the discharge of the necessary and ordinary County disbursements, to the increase of pauperism and crime in our County, and negligence in our civil officers in observing and carrying into effect our Legislative enactments relative to vagrancy.

The gentlemen labor under a mistake; the deficiency arises not from an increase of pauperism and crime in our county, and negligence in our civil officers, but from willful inaccuracy in the assessment made by individuals of their taxables; and the remedy for that evil would be a legislative enactment, investing the County Court with power and authority to appoint assessors of taxable property.

VERITAS.

*March* 16.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MATHEMATICAL.

1st.—A gentleman has a field in the form of a right angled parallelogram, whose length is to its breadth as 6 to 1; but finding it practicable, intends to inclose double the area with the same fence. Quere,—the proportion of the sides of the field, when its area is thus enlarged?

2d.—Having given, in a right angled triangle, the sum of the two shorter sides equal to 70 chains; and the sum of the hypothenuse, and the perpendicular falling from the right angle thereon, equal to 74: it is required to determine the length of each of the sides of the triangle, and the method of finding them?

D.


## Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

47 Hhds. Sugar,
40 boxes do.
190 bags Coffee,
100 hhds. Molasses,
18000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
250 doz. Carolina Hoes, assorted, from 000 to No. 3.
20 doz. corn Scythes,
20 casks and crates Crockery,
For sale by
HALL & JOHNSON.

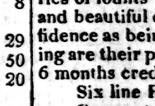
*March* 17, 1831. ‖19tf.‖

## WILLKINGS & CO., offer for sale,

20 hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
10 do. Porto Rico Sugar,
12 do. prime Cuba Coffee,
50 bags Liverpool blown Salt,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bbls. loaf Sugar,
25 bbls. and half bbls. Mackerel, No. 2 & 3.

*March* 16, 1831. ‖19tf.‖

## Lost,



At Fayetteville, on the 7th instant, a sorrel *MARE*, three years old, with a long tail, and a small white streak on her forehead. Any person who will apprehend said Mare and deliver her to me, living 10 miles west of Elizabeth, Bladen county, on the East side of Cape Fear river, or give me such information as will enable me to get her, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JAMES BRYAN.

*March* 17, 1831. ‖19 3w‖

## PROSPECTUS.

*THE PUBLICATION OF*

## The North Carolina Journal,

*(Pro Patria et Legibus,)*

IS ABOUT TO BE CONTINUED BY

THOS. L. HYBART & WILLIAM F. STRANGE.

IT is expected the JOURNAL will be made a vehicle of useful information of every description, including the politics of the day, and in politics, advocating so far as they are separable, measures not men.

The JOURNAL has hitherto, been a warm supporter of General Jackson's Administration, and it is not the intention of the Editors to depart from that course.

CONDITIONS.

The JOURNAL will be published with good type on an imperial sheet at *Three Dollars* per annum payable in advance, or *Four Dollars* at the end of the year. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year. And no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, unless at the option of the Editors.

Advertisements inserted for *Fifty cents* a square, for the first and *Twenty-five cents* for every subsequent insertion.

All Letters and Communications addressed to the Editors on the business of the Office must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

The former subscribers to the JOURNAL will be considered as continuing their subscriptions, without a formal notice of their withdrawal.

## *PRINTING TYPES, PRESSES, &c. &c.*

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. offer for sale at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 29 Gold street, New York, a complete assortment of Printing Types, &c. &c. They have lately completed series of founts from Pica to Diamond, of a light face and beautiful cut, which they offer with great confidence as being very superior articles The following are their prices, (uniform with other foundaries,) 6 months credit, or 7½ per cent. discount for cash.

| | |
|---|---|
| Six line Pica and all larger, | 28 cts. |
| Cannon to six line Pica, | 30 |
| Double English to Double Paragon, | 32 |
| Great Primer to Double Pica, | 34 |
| Pica and English, | 36 |
| Small Pica, | 38 |
| Long Primer, | 40 |
| Bourgeois, | 46 |
| Brevier, | 56 |
| Minion, | 70 |
| Nonpariel, | 90 |
| Agate, | 116 |
| Pearl, | 140 |
| Diamond, | 200 |

All other articles of the Type Foundry in proportion. William Hagar & Co. cast their book founts of a metal much lighter than the kind commonly in use, and which they will warrant much more durable.

They are agents for the sale of the "Washington Printing Press," invented by Rust, and for the "Smith Press," made by R. Hoe & Co. The following are the prices, 6 months credit, of both kinds.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Medium, | $230 | Imperial, No. 1, | $250 |
| Super Royal, | 240 | Do. do. 2, | 260 |
| | | Do. do 3, | 275 |

New York, March 3d 1831. §19 3w§

## Removal.

The Subscriber has removed to the store recently occupied by Mr. James Jones, North East Corner of Market Square, where he has for sale,

*Cases of men's, women's, & children's Shoes,*

Suitable for the country trade. Also.

*Cotton and Wool Cards,*

From No. 10 to 4, of the best quality Country merchants are requested to call.

AMOS KIMBALL.

*Fayetteville, March* 9, 1831. ‖epistf‖

## *Fine Paper.*

JUST received, for sale at the Observer Office,
Fine vellum Foolscap,
Superfine extra laid Post,
Do. do. vellum Post,
A further supply of low priced paper expected soon,

F. J. HALE.

## POETRY.

*From the Raleigh Register.*

MARRIAGE OF THE SUN AND MOON.

Did you know that a Wedding has happened on high,
And who were the parties united?
Twas the Sun and the Moon! in the halls of the sky
They were joined; & our continent witnessed the tie;
No continent else was invited.

Their courtship was tedious, for seldom they met
Tete-a-tete, whilst long centuries glided;
But the warmth of his love she could hardly forget,
For, though distant afar, he would smile on her yet,
Save when EARTH the fond couple divided.

But why so prolix was the courtship? and why
So long was postponed their connexion?
That the bridegroom was anxious 'twere vain to deny,
Since the heat of his passion pervaded the sky;
But the bride was renowned for—reflection.

Besides, 'tis reported their friends were all vexed;
The match was deemed, somehow, unequal;
And, when bid to the wedding, each made some pretext,
To decline, till the lovers, worn out and perplexed,
Were compelled to elope, in the sequel.

MARS and JUPITER never such business could bear,
So they haughtily kept themselves from it;
HERSCHELL dwelt at such distance he could not be there;
Saturn sent, with reluctance, his Ring to the fair,
By the hands of a trust-worthy comet.

Only one dim, pale planet, of planets the least,
Condescended these nuptuals to honour;
And that seemed like skulking away to the East;
Some assert it was MERCURY, acting as priest;
Some VENUS, a peeping;—shame on her!

Earth in silence rejoiced, as the bridegroom & bride
In their mutual embraces would linger;
Whilst careering through regions of light at his side,
She displayed the bright Ring, *not* 'a world too wide'
For a conjugal pledge, on her finger.

Henceforth shall these Orbs, to all husbands & wives,
Shine as patterns of duty respected;
All her splendor and glory from him she derives,
And *she* shews to the world, that the kindness *he* gives,
Is faithfully prized and reflected. X.

*Hillsborough, N. C. Feb.* 12.

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## Sugar Cane.

THE planting season having arrived, the Subscriber offers for sale his Crop, amounting to about 2000 plantings of genuine Ribbon Cane, in a fine state of preservation, price 2½ cents each. They may be had at the Post Office or at the Wagon Yard.

JOHN MAC RAE.

*Fayetteville, March* 9, 1831. ‖18-3w.‖

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## Dry and Salted HIDES.

**200** Spanish and country dryed salted Hides, a part of the lot large size, suitable for soal leather—for sale by

J. C. FENN & CO.

*Fayetteville, March* 10, 1831. ‖18-2w.‖

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**100** Casks fresh Stone *LIME*, just received and for sale by

D. A. RAY.

*March* 9, 1831. ‖18-2w.‖

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## *Sale of Town Lots,*

IN CHERAW, SOUTH CAROLINA.

WILL be sold, under decree of the Court of Equity, between 300 and 400 LOTS in the town of Cheraw, on the 4th day of April next, to close the affairs of the Town Company.

*TERMS.*—Bond with satisfactory personal security, payable in equal instalments of one, two and three years, interest from time of sale.

G. W. DARGAN, *C. E. C. D.*

*Cheraw, March* 3. ‖18 3t‖

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THE BLOODED HORSE

## DONGOLAH,

WILL stand the ensuing Spring Season, from the 10th of March to the 15th of June, at the Subscriber's Stable in Fayetteville, and at Elizabethtown, Bladen County, and will be let to Mares at Four Dollars the single leap, Six Dollars the Season, Ten Dollars to insure a Mare to be with foal, to be paid as soon as the fact can be ascertained or the property transferred. Fifty Cents to be paid to the Groom at the time of letting in all cases.

*PEDIGREE.*—DONGOLAH was sired by Prince's Florizel, he by Farmer's Florizel, he by Ball's Florizel, he by Diomede, well known to be one of the best Horses ever imported. His Dam was sired by Turner's imported True Blue, Grand Dam by old Monitor, Great Grand Dam by the Maryland Florizel, Gt. Great, Grand Dam by Barmasides, and he was sired by the celebrated running Horse Mark Anthony.—For colour, size, and muscular power DONGOLAH is second to no horse in this section of the State.

P. S. The particular days when he will be at his respective stands will be mentioned in his handbills.

D. A. DAVIS.

*March* 3, 1831. ‖17-4w.‖

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*"Those who live to please, must please to live."*

## J. F. DE VALENGER,

*PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,*

TAKES this method of informing the public, that he has commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte, and return thanks to those who have been so kind as to patronize him in his profession for the short time that he has been here. He hopes by good attention to merit their kindness.

Young Ladies will be taught entirely on a new principle, the mode being so easy that the pupil will be able to perform after a very few Lessons. His terms are moderate to suit the times. Those who have been taught superficially, and wish further instruction, can be completed in the science. Persons wishing their Pianos tuned, in town or country, can be waited on, and their instruments kept in good order for a small sum. Young Ladies can be waited on at their own houses, or receive Lessons at Mr. Salmon's private dwelling house, near the Court House, where a Piano is kept in good tune for that purpose. As to his qualifications, he refers to those who have already employed him in this town.

☞Persons wishing to purchase Pianos can be furnished on reasonable terms—warranted first rate.

A SMALL HINT.

The first requisite for a Pupil is a good Teacher, who should be selected as a person of temper, experience, and rather of tact in explaining and illustrating. Much depends upon attention to minute points in the outset of the study of Piano Forte playing; for injudicious instruction at this time produces the worst consequences. The Teacher ought to superintend the position of the Pupil's hand upon the instrument, or direct the motion of her fingers.—Much care ought to be taken in raising the fingers from the keys, as in striking them nothing is more common than to see four or five keys, in playing a scale, held down at the same time, by young Ladies who read Music with great facility. This violation of harmony is intolerable to well regulated ears. It results from want of attention to the preliminary exercises. Early instruction, say from the age of 8 years to 13, is the best time to commence. It will not interfere with other studies; on the contrary, it has a different effect. Those who are deficient in confidence, will always find a resource in duetts; which, while they offer greater ease in the execution, produces a fullness and richness of effect, to which one performer is quite inadequate.

*Fayetteville, Feb.* 22, 1831. ‖16-4w.‖

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## Hall & Johnson,

OFFER FOR SALE,

**25** Tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
1000 lbs. German & English blistered Steel,
1000 do. American do.
1000 do. bar Lead,
125 kegs Nails,
30 crates Crockery,
125 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 pieces cotton Bagging,
100 coils Rope,
70 kegs white Lead,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
25 dozen Fur Hats,
Also, a good assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Trimming, &c.

They invite buyers to call and examine for themselves. *Nov* 11, 1830.

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## *New Grocery Store.*

THE Subscriber has taken the New Store next door to Isham Blake & Son, South West corner of Market Square, where he has just opened a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Tin and Crockery Ware.

Among many other articles, he has the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dry Goods, | Salt, | Cot'n Yarn, |
| Sugar, | Iron, | Hats, |
| Molasses, | Steel, | Cards, Pow- |
| Coffee, | Cotton Bagging, | der, & Shot. |

All of which will be sold at very low prices, for cash or country produce.

HENRY HORN.

*December* 23, 1830. 7tf.‖

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**30,000** Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.

ALSO, 6 saw mill *CRANKS.*

JOHN M DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

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## Wanted,

A First rate pair of PATENT BALANCES. Inquire at this Office.

*December* 1, 1830. ‖4tf.‖

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## ☞Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business in this place, under the Firm of HORTON & HUTTON, and have taken the Store North East corner of Market Square formerly occupied by Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, where they will in a few days be opening a very general assortment of

*Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, &c. &c.*

Which they will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

A. W. HORTON,
GEO. W. HUTTON.

*Fayetteville, Nov.* 1, 1830. §700tf.§

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The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS*, comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly at package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices.

JOHN McARN.

*September* 16, 1830. ‖93tf.‖

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## Private Boarding.

THE Subscriber has taken that elegant and commodious house recently occupied as the State Bank, where a few genteel boarders would be taken on moderate terms.

Also, having good Stables, well supplied with Provender, he will accommodate transient persons, who may wish to stop a few days in town.

JORDAN HOWELL.

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## Removal.

I HAVE removed my Store to Gillespie street, in the house recently occupied by Messrs. Nott & Sumner, a few doors south of Market Square, where I intend keeping a choice supply of Table Necessaries and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold low for cash.

JORDAN HOWELL.

*Fayetteville, Oc.* 27, 1830. §99tf§

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## LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

PERSON STREET,

*THREE Doors East of Market Square.*

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
*Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.*

The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers.

*Also,*

An assortment of *Fur and Wool HATS*, by the dozen or at retail.

☞A few cases latest fashion *first quality HATS*, wide and narrow brims, at retail.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

*Fayetteville, October* 21. 98tf.

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## *New Store.*

THE Subscribers have taken the store recently occupied by Messrs. Nott and Starr, where they intend keeping a first rate assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery & Umbrellas,

Which they offer as low as can be purchased in this

*ALSO,*

They will manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description, which they will warrant not inferior to any in the State.

N. B. Repairing done in the neatest manner, and at short notice.

GEO. C. HALL & CO.

November 18. §2tf§

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**10** Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

*March* 24, 1830. 68tf.

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## Fresh Fall & Winter Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening a very general and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter

## GOODS,

Consisting of French, English, Italian, Swiss, German and American DRY GOODS, some of superior quality, all of which will be sold at moderate prices.

HENRY L. JONES.

*November* 18, 1830. §2tf§

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## Money! Money!! Money!!!

IN ABUNDANCE IN MARKET.

TO owners of Gold Mines, Plantations, and other property. The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is daily visited by capitalists, whose funds are great, and who are desirous and anxious of purchasing wholes or shares of properties—improved or unimproved—who wish to become proprietors or partners of gold mining companies—or would loan and invest money at reasonable interest satisfactorily secured—would invest and advance their money in any way, provided they were secured and satisfied of realizing a fair and reasonable interest for the same—therefore those who wish to sell, or mortgage property—or get cash partners, will do well to apply to the subscriber per mail, forwarding every necessary information and instruction accompanied with an advance retaining office fee of $5 or 10—postage in every instance to be paid.

GEO. W. EVERITT, Real Estate, Broker's, Attorney's and General Agent, No. 33 South Fourth-st. *Philadelphia.*

N. B.—The South and North Carolina and Georgia papers will copy the above one month and send in their bills Feb. 2.—14.

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## Removal.

### Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he is now removing the above Establishment from the old stand on Hay Street to Liberty Point, where the Dyeing, Scouring, and Bleaching will hereafter be carried on. Having now on hand a choice assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be spared in order to please customers. Piece goods of all descriptions, together with ladies' and gentlemen's garments of every kind, will be scoured, dyed or re-dyed, and handsomely finished, according to order. Leghorn, grass and straw Hats cleaned, whitened and pressed, with a polish and complexion inferior to none. Merino shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached and nicely finished. Particular attention will be paid to country customers, and their parcels forwarded to any part of the State. Moderate prices, good work, together with quick dispatch, he hopes will secure him a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

*Fayetteville, Oct.* 7, 1830. §96tf.§

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## HENRY ERAMBERT,
## Merchant Tailor,

*(From Richmond, Virginia.)*

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the brick store on Green street, opposite Dr. Benjamin Robinson's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, and assures those who may favour him with their custom, that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and well executed.

The Subscriber has received a handsome assortment of

*Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.*

Also, he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of ready made CLOTHING.

☞N. B. Uniforms of every description made in the neatest style.

Gentlemen's *STOCKS* of every description, made to order and at the shortest notice.

On hand, Gentlemen's Stocks, linen Collars, Cravattings, Suspenders, &c. &c.

*Fayetteville, Oct.* 20, 1830. §98tf.§

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## Henry L. Jones,

Has this day received, per Steam Boat Henrietta,

Superfine blue and black Cloths, of very fine finish.
A few pieces of rich blue black and jet black Gros de Naples and Gros de Berlin Silks,
Byron lace Collars and Fiorellas, very handsome,
1 case handsome figured Swiss Muslins,
Linen cambric handkerchiefs and long lawns,
Gentlemen's fine white horse-skin Gloves,
Do heavy buck-skin and castor do.
A great variety of gentlemen's super plain and corded Valencia and Brocade Vesting, of the very best quality,
A great variety of plain Swiss, jaconet, mull, cambric, and other Muslins.

All of which will be sold at very moderate prices.

*February* 2, 1831.—tf

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## Lafayette Bakery.

*East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.*

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

*June* 24, 1830. 81 *tf*

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## Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, for a new certificate to issue for 5 Shares of Stock standing originally in the name of Colin Shaw, the original certificate No. 1578, dated December 28th 1820, having been lost.

W. B. WRIGHT, *Ex'r of Colin Shaw, dec'd.*

Jan. 20, 1831.—11-3m

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## W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

**15** Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 by 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

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## For Sale,

**80** Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 barrels Irish Potatoes,
4 hhds. Sugar,
20 bags Coffee,
40 kegs White Lead,
40 sacks Liverpool Salt,
HENRY L. JONES.

*December* 9. ‖5tf.‖

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## Lafayette Hotel.

HAY STREET,

*FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.*

## *Richard Cochran*

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

### Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

*July* 31.

## General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

*Mr. Cochran,*—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
*Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.*

*March* 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
*Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.*
R. W. LATIMER,
*Proprietor Wilmington Stage.*
D. A. DAVIS,
*Agent Western Stage.*

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

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## Mansion Hotel.

## MRS. BARGE

Begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken that well known House, the *MANSION HOTEL, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. Carolina*, and has it now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved, and is well furnished. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private Families, are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers may enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this House which they could obtain in private lodgings.

Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers, and Families in private conveyances. The TABLE and BAR will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, and under the management of careful Ostlers, and with vacant lots adjoining, are attached to the Hotel.

A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold, are also attached to the Establishment.

MRS. BARGE hopes for a continuance of that kind patronage which she has always received from the public. She hopes to merit an increase of it, from the superiority of her present establishment, from her increased desire to accommodate her friends and from the very moderate charges which she will make.

*Fayetteville, June* 30, 1830. 83tf.

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## *To the Afflicted.*

### Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

*Fayetteville, N. C. June* 17, 1830.—80-tf.

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## *A New Supply.*

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

## Dry Goods, GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

*Fayetteville, April* 29. 73-tf.

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**20** Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.

*February* 17, 1830. 63-tf.

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## New Store,

*On the South East corner of Market Square*

## *P. Dailey,*

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

## DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

## GROCERIES,

ALL of which were selected by himself with the most care, expressly for this market, and principally for cash, which enables him to sell much cheaper than is usual in Fayetteville.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
Brown, olive and steel mixed do.
Blue, Oxford, silver and steel mixed Satinetts,
Merseilles, swansdown, valencia, cut velvet, and Vestings,
Green, yellow, red and white Flannels,
Merino and gauze do.
Rose Blankets, 7 4 to 14-4,
Duffle and point do. of all qualities and sizes,
Camlet and plaid Cloaks,
Blue, black, brown, crimson, grey and olive Cassimeres,
Black Bombazine and Bombazette, a great variety,
Brown and bleached Domestics, all qualities,
Domestic Ginghams and apron Check,
Bed Tick, 4-4 and 6 4,
Black and coloured cassimere Shawls,
Long and square merino do.
Gotton Handkerchiefs of all qualities,
Silk flag and bandanna Hkfs, some very superb,
Rich figured Gros de Naples Shawls,
Gauze and barege do. of all qualities,
Embroidered crape and Thibet do.
Black Italian Cravats. [Gloves,
Ladies' black and white English and French
Do do do do Hose,
Satin, Levantine Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Blk and col'd Gros de Naples, a beautiful assortment,
Black Italian Lustring and black Mode,
Black, white, blue, pink and straw coloured Satin,
Do do do do do do Florence,
Blk & col'd Mandarine, new article for ladies' dress,
Elegantines and Palmarines, do do
Canton, Nankin, and Italian Crapes,
A handsome assortment of bonnet Ribbons,
Do do of cap and belt do.
No. 1 to 16 black and coloured Taffeta do.
1 to 16 do do satin do.
Gimps, piping Cord, and artificial Flowers,
Black and coloured sewing Silks,
Black and white bobbinet Veils,
Bobbinet Lace, Edging and Footing,
Lace Colleretts and Tippits, some very fine,
Thread Lace and Edging, an elegant assortment,
Plain and figured Swiss Muslin, do do.
Do do book, mull and Jaconet do.
4-4, 5.4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Garment and furniture Dimity,
A large and beautiful assortment of Calicoes, some very fine
French and English Ginghams
Black, white and col'd worsted and cotton Hose
Cotton and silk Umbrellas
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs
Horn do. do. do.
Thread and cotton Tape and Bobbin
Spool and ball Cotton, thread and cotton Floss
Inserting Trimmings, an elegant assortment
Irish Linen, Russia and table Diaper
Lawn and linen cambric Hkfs. &c. &c.

### Hardware & Cutlery.

Knives and Forks, a good assortment
Pen and pocket Knives
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Spectacles, Awl Blades and fish Hooks
Bread and Tea Trays
Razors and Razor Straps
Coat, vest and suspender Buttons
Fowling and Duck Guns, Pistols
Single and double roler Gun Locks
Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks
Coffee Mills and Waffle Irons
Swede and English Iron, of all sizes

### Hats & Shoes.

Men's super black and drab beaver Hats
Do. low priced do. do.
Wool Hats, a good assortment
Men's and Boy's Leather and Fur Caps
Do do calf skin Shoes and Boutees
Do do pegged and sewed do and Brogans
Ladies' and Misses black Prunella, Morocco and kid skin Shoes
Do do white and coloured Prunella do.

### Groceries.

Coffee and Sugar, of all kinds
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Madeira, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines
French Brandy and W. I. Rum
Spanish and American Cigars
Cavendish and common Tobacco, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

☞Country Merchants and others would do well to call and examine the above assortment, as the Subscriber is determined to sell low for cash or country produce.

*Fayetteville, September* 9, 1830.

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## JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

*Hay Street, a few doors east of Messrs. Hall & Johnson.*

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 50 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a great assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms, Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 2-8 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

### Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, on short notice. ☞Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

*Fayetteville, Nov.* 24—51-tf

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## Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

*January* 28,